Fight Onward Till Asia Is Asia's Own

Nippon Times
Evening

Build Greater East Asia We Will, With Fiery Spirit And Iron Will

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40,000 Troops Quit Chungking

General Wu, Commander of 4th Division, Declares Allegiance to Nanking's Cause In Ousting U.S., Britain From E. Asia

Domei

TSINAN, January 18.—Division Commander General Wu Hua-wen of Chungking's newly organized fourth division today entered the peace camp of the National Government of China with 40,000 men, and pledged his support to prosecute the War of Greater East Asia.

His division under the command of Yu Hsueh-chang had been the main force of the anti-Japanese units in the mountainous district in the central part of Shantung Province.

General Wu, who had intended for some time to leave the Chungking forces because he believed resistance against Nippon futile and only adding to the plight of the Chinese masses, took the occasion of China's declaration of war on the United States and Britain, to join the Nanking forces.

The forces which surrendered consisted of the newly organized fourth division, and the newly organized first division under the command of Yu Huai-an. Ning Chun-lien, former Chief-of-Staff of Chungking's Peace Preservation headquarters in Shantung, was also among those who surrendered.

General Wu's surrender has not only brought about the collapse of Chungking's resistance in the Shantung-Kiangsu war zones, but has caused a tremendous shock to the Chungking forces.

Given New Posts

General Wu Hua-wen former division commander of Chungking's newly organized Fourth Army who joined the camp of the National Government today, was named Vice-Commander-in-Chief of the Shantung District Army while Lieutenant-General Ning Chun-lien, his lieutenant, was named Vice-Commander-in-Chief of the Army.

Lieutenant-General Yu Huai-an, and Lieutenant-General Kuo Shou-fu, his former Chief-of-Staff were appointed respectively Commander and Chief-of-Staff of the Shantung District Army.

Wu Pledges Efforts

Following his entry into the peace camp of the National Government of China, General Wu Hua-wen made the following declaration:

"At the time of the outbreak of the Lukouchiao Incident in the 26th year of the Republic of China, a blind national consciousness originating from narrow and short-sighted patriotism led us into believing that fighting was the sole means of saving our country and drove us to the battle fronts.

"For the last six years, we have engaged in a war sacrificing millions of lives and at the cost of a major portion of our national strength. However, everything

(Continued on Page 2)

NIPPON AGAIN RAIDS CALCUTTA; GERMANS HIT BACK ON LONDON

Imperial Air Force Blasts Indian City In Midnight Attack

Domei

ISTANBUL, January 18.—The headquarters of the British Army in India issued a communique on the morning of January 16 announcing that the Imperial Air Force made a sudden attack and bombed the Calcutta area at midnight on January 15, according to a report received here from New Delhi today.

British Evacuate Citizens

Domei

CANTON, January 17.—The British authorities at last have begun the evacuation of a large number of Indians from Calcutta, owing to the repeated air raids conducted by the Imperial Air Forces, according to a New Delhi radio broadcast intercepted here. Some of the people already have been removed to Bihar, while others have been evacuated to the northern part of Bengal State.

Broome Results Revealed

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 18.—Concerning the bombing of Broome, Australia, by Imperial Air Forces on March 3, 1942, the Australian Government announced as follows today:

"Japanese air forces raided the port of Broome on that day and within ten minutes completely destroyed all hydroplanes in the harbor. Damages caused to the flying boats reached about £100,000. Also, 50 to 60 people were killed in the raid."

Heavy Missiles Gut Wide Area Southwest Of Thames Estuary

Domei

BERLIN, January 18.—German air forces, in a large formation, roared over London in a retaliative raid early this morning, and dropped innumerable explosive and incendiary bombs on the district southwest of the Thames River, causing serious damages. In this raid, two German planes were lost.

British Admit Raid

Domei

LISBON, January, 18—The British War Office issued the following announcement regarding the German air raid on London Sunday night:

"By the German bombings, 30 houses were destroyed and fires were started at several points, but casualties are few. One bomb was dropped in the garden of the Buckingham Palace, and caused considerable damage."

Attack Confirmed

Domei

BERLIN, January 18.—German military authorities confirmed the German attack on London Sunday night, and announced that Sunday night a large formation of German planes raided the London area, and dropped a large number of explosive and incendiary bombs, causing great conflagrations in the city, and that another formation of German planes rained bombs on harbor facilities at a port on the southern coast of England.

24 Planes Downed

British planes again bombed Berlin Sunday night, but German authorities announced that German anti-aircraft guns and planes shot down 24 British planes.

22 R.A.F. Planes Lost

Domei

LISBON, January 18.—The British Air Ministry, according to a London dispatch, published an announcement today concerning the British air forces' raid on Berlin, staged for the second time this year.

The announcement was quoted to have said:

"A powerful formation of British heavy bombers raided Berlin on Sunday night. Twenty-two bombers have not yet returned to their base."

Regarding the tight air defenses in Berlin, the spokesman of the Air Ministry was reported to have stated: "All the British air raiders had to meet the powerful defense of the German air force which lost no time in coming up to meet us. Fierce aerial combats ensued in the moonlit sky. The air defense in Berlin seems to have been strongly tightened of late."

Local Government Revision Bills Given House of Representatives

Bills pertaining to the Tokyo metropolitan organization and to the revisions to be made in the existing regulations for cities, towns and villages were sent to the House of Representatives Monday by the Government which had for some time been deliberating on new measures to bring about the most effective administration in all parts of the country.

The proposed Tokyo metropolitan organization, as announced by the Government, will be headed by a Government-appointed official, who is to be assisted by other high officials appointed by the Government and also by others of semi-official status.

The members of the metropolitan assembly will be limited to 100, or about one-third of the existing membership of the present municipal and prefectural assemblies of Tokyo which is to be replaced by the new assembly. An additional 15 members will be prescribed to the council of the new assembly.

The new metropolitan district will also be assisted by an advisory body and a committee, the members of which is appointed by the head of the metropolis organization. Regarding the divisions of the metropolis, those now existing under Tokyo Prefecture inclusive of Tokyo Municipality, such as cities, towns, villages and wards, will remain practically in their present forms.

As to the revision in the current administrative system pertaining to the self-governing districts as cities, towns and villages, prominent features are:

1. All mayors will be appointed by the Home Minister generally on the recommendation of the candidates by the municipal assemblies, but sometimes on the Minister's own selection.

2. The administrative heads of cities, towns and villages, will be given extensive powers regarding the appointment of the members of their staffs. This new measure, according to the vernaculars, is epochal in that it indicates the increase in the eyes of the central Government of the importance of these minor provincial administrative districts.

Some controlling regulations will be issued by the Tonarigumi (neighborhood units) and Chokai (street-bloc associations). All in all, these bodies will largely be left to their own growth, without governmental surveillance, it is reported.

Army Pointers Given

His Imperial Highness Prince Tsunenori Kaya, during his recent visit to the Momoi National School in Suginami Ward, is shown giving instructions on posture to a future soldier of Nippon.

Press Comments

Tuesday, January 19

ASAHI—Production Administration; Racial Studies Set

TOKYO SHIMBUN—U.S. Coercion; Unity Causes Fear

Production Administration

ASAHI—The Government's decision to invest, in the Prime Minister, all administrative powers over productivity expansion as regards important munitions under a Wartime Administration Special Cases Bill and an Imperial ordinance governing Wartime Administrative Powers Special Cases, marks an advance and strengthening of controlled economy, a step calculated to do much good in these emergency times.

It is, of course, most important for the enforcement of controlled economy that the control machinery should be firmly established. Hitherto, however, readjustments had been effected only in private business and structural changes in correspondence with these readjustments had been extremely slow, so that the increase of production was impaired. These obstacles are to be removed by unifying productivity expansion powers in the Prime Minister along with the emergency measures previously decided in regard to patents and licenses. Thus the shaping of administrative machinery into a war system may, on the whole, be regarded as completed.

By the unification of production administration powers in the Prime Minister, however, the responsibilities of the Prime Minister and his lieutenants have become weightier and greater. Consequently, in the enforcement of the emergency measures, speed and daring may be necessary but, on the other hand, careful deliberation and observation of a wide range of circumstances will be most essential. We hope that the Government will make further efforts to adjust and strengthen the control machinery of both the Government offices and private enterprises.

Racial Studies Set

ASAHI—The official organization ordinance on an Institute for Racial Studies designed to contribute to our racial policy by conducting various researches necessary for the construction of Greater East Asia and unification of the various component races was promulgated on January 18 and its director and other members directly responsible to the Science Bureau of the Education Ministry have been appointed.

The matter was first taken up as long ago as January, 1941, when the Imperial Rule Assistance Association drafted the original plan of the institute to be placed under the direct jurisdiction of the Cabinet. The officials for the necessary preparations were appointed in May of the same year. Owing to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia and other circumstances, however, the plan has only just been enforced and the institute placed under the jurisdiction of the Science Bureau of the Education Ministry.

The institute will not only study the various races of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere but also the nature of the Anglo-American races. Considerable quantities of literature and specimens on the Southern Regions have been collected to set the institute going but still, naturally, they are meager in contrast to the great aims sought. It is hoped that a museum would be attached to the institute to cover a wide range of subjects connected with folkic culture and racial efforts and that close contact would be maintained with the institutions abroad to give lectures, prepare reports and give publicity to the work of the institute.

U.S. Coercion

TOKYO SHIMBUN—The defection from neutrality to the anti-Axis camp on the part of the various South American republics except Argentina and Chile was due to the intimidation practised by the United States. It first took the form of raising the bogey of an Axis invasion and on this fantastic hypothesis, the United States sought to persuade them that it alone could protect them. The United States was anxious to bring them over to the anti-Axis camp because thereby it could secure military bases in South America behind the fair cloak of joint defense. An instance of its methods is Natal in Brazil.

Another form of intimidation prac-

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New Device by Tokyo Inventor Big Aid to Parachute Warfare

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

A new invention of immense import to the Air Arm of the nation has been made by Norito Nonaka. This device is described by the Patent Office as an "apparatus for automatically adjusting the movement of falling objects."

In dropping objects from a plane by parachute, the movement of falling objects is frequently affected by wind currents, but the present device will permit an article to fall at a pre-determined spot, regardless of the wind, by having the parachute open only when it is at a certain height from the ground.

The construction of the apparatus is based on the following general principle. From the object tied to the parachute hangs a weight which is attached to the end of a rope of a certain length. The weight is connected with the lever which controls the spring that opens the parachute. As the parachute descends, unopened, the weight on the lever diminishes as the parachute nears the earth, thus automatically allowing the parachute to open at a certain altitude.

The appearance of paratroops in the War of Greater East Asia has increased the importance of dropping arms and foodstuffs from the sky. By this new invention, not only can objects be dropped at a designated spot but the length of time the parachute takes in reaching its destination is immeasurably diminished. The latter advantage lessens the possibility of the falling object becoming the target of the enemy.

The inventor was the principal figure in the "unopened parachute case" of 1936 in which a life was unavoidably lost during a trial experiment of low altitude parachutes. The subsequent assiduous efforts of Norito Nonaka have resulted in the introduction of this new device.

GREW DECLARES NIPPON IS STRONGEST NATION

Americans Again Warned In Bethlehem Speech

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 18.—Joseph C. Grew, former United States Ambassador to Tokyo, again stressed the tremendous fighting potentiality of Nippon in his speech delivered today at Lehigh University in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, it is reported from Bethlehem.

"Nippon has come to hold under its control all materials and resources necessary for the expansion of its national strength," Grew is quoted as having declared, "and, from the viewpoint of latent force, it has become the strongest nation in the world.

"If Nippon is left to hold its sway over its occupied regions, it will eventually come about to conquer the whole of the United States."

Amery's Son Cautions British Against U.S.

Domei

PARIS, January 9.—John Amery, son of British Minister for India Leopold Amery, who once spoke from the Berlin broadcasting station and urged the British people to stop the useless war, has written an article for the Petit Parisian in which he says that England is today in a worse condition than France was in 1939.

"My statement that all important military establishments in England including factories and coal mines are surrounded by American troops is true. Not only is the British Government fighting a useless war, but it has also become difficult to place any confidence in its own military forces that have come to realize that the Government is hurting the very interests of Britain. The United States may come out victorious, but that means the end of the British Empire," he said in his article.

Chile to Reveal Policy

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 18.—Chilean Foreign Minister Joaquim Fernandez is scheduled to speak before the Chilean Senate tomorrow on the international situation, according to a report from La Opinion, which adds that the Chilean government will announce a new diplomatic policy on Saturday, January 23, it is reported from Santiago.

34 ENEMY SHIPS SUNK BY GERMAN SUBMARINES

Results of One Week Off African Coasts

Domei

BERLIN, January 18.—Enemy ships sank in one week from January 8 to 15 by German submarines including the results in the Mediterranean and the port of Murmansk reached 34 ships or 236,000 tons, German military authorities announced today.

Such a great destruction of enemy shipping would not only seriously handicap the transportation of supplies from the United States to England, but also as a group of oil tankers carrying fuel from Trinidad to Gibraltar was perfectly smashed, the loss of gasoline reached 174,000 tons. Thus the operation of British and American forces in North Africa has been greatly hindered by the results of German submarine activities.

The effect of the enemy's landing on North Africa is therefore considerably reduced compared with their expectations. That German submarines are operating in an extensive area can be realized from the fact that many enemy transports were sunk in the Southern Atlantic, off Brazilian coasts and off the West African coast.

Da Vinci Painting Shifted

Domei

SAIGON, January 18.—The Mona Lisa, a famous painting by Leonardo da Vinci, and other masterpieces which were conserved at the Louvre Museum reportedly were transferred safely to southern France, it was reported by the Office Francaise d'Information news agency today.

Accordingly, this disclosure has obliterated the rumor emanating from Anglo-American countries that the Mona Lisa was seized by Germany immediately upon its occupation of France.

Stahmer Notifies Chu

Domei

NANKING, January 18.—Dr. Heinrich Stahmer, newly-appointed German Ambassador to Tokyo, today called on Dr. Chu Min-yi, Minister of Foreign Affairs, to notify him of his forthcoming departure following completion of arrangements with Dr. Erich Kordt, acting Ambassador to the Nanking National Government.

229 Soviet Tanks Smashed

Domei

BERLIN, January 18.—German forces are reported to have destroyed 229 Soviet tanks south of Lake Ladoga in one week from January 5 to 12.

BRITISH ARMY IN AKYAB HIT BY INTERNAL STRIFE

Dazed by Nippon Raids, They Kill Each Other

Yomiuri-Hochi

AKYAB, January 18.—Confused and disturbed by the lively activities of the Imperial Air Force, the British soldiers in the Akyab district are fighting among themselves and causing heavy casualties.

At 12:50 p.m., January 15, the enemy attacked their air forces at a certain point on the coast of the Mayu Peninsula northwest of Akyab, with a gun-boat, and bombarded artillery positions there. The British land forces returned the fire with field guns, and the fighting continued for 20 minutes with many casualties caused on both sides.

Furthermore, the R.A.F. recently machine-gunned the British position at Paletwa about 50 kilometers north of Akyab. According to the native inhabitants there, the British land forces suffered many losses because of the severity of the raid.

Chiang Appeals to Soviet

Domei

NANKING, January 18.—An urgent appeal reportedly was made for the exchange of essential raw materials by Chiang Kai-shek to Alexander Panouchikin, Soviet Ambassador to Chungking, at a prolonged interview last night, according to a Chungking dispatch received here today.

It is recalled that Ambassador Panouchikin returned to his post on January 10 and has been conferring with Chungking Foreign Minister T. V. Soong and other officials in order to ease the Soviet-Chungking friction on the matter of Chungking's supply routes in the northwest.

May Head French Colonies

Domei

LISBON, January 18.—Marcel Peyrouton, former French Home Minister, arrived at Algiers by air from Buenos Aires, it is reported from Algiers.

It is understood in this connection that Lieutenant-General Dwight D. Eisenhower is intending to appoint Peyrouton as Governor-General of Algiers and make him the virtual Chief Administrator of the entire French colonies.

U.S. Price Board Head Named

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 18.—The United States Senate unanimously approved today the appointment of Prentiss Brown as the Director of the United States Price Control Board, succeeding Leon Henderson, it is reported from Washington.

Indonesian Language To Be Standardized

Domei

MEDAN, January 19.—In order to establish a standard Indonesian language, which today is composed of numerous dialects, an Indonesian language research society was organized here recently.

During the first meeting of the society on January 15, with the attendance of 27 native members representing various educational circles, three major committees of grammar, spelling and dictionary compilation were organized, each beginning its undertakings on the same day.

Swinton, Boisson Confer

Domei

LISBON, January 17.—British Minister to West Africa Viscount Philip Swinton conferred with Governor-General Pierre Boisson of French West Africa on Saturday at Porto Novo, French Dahomey, it is reported from Accra, the Gold Coast.

In this connection, an official announcement was issued to the effect that problems common to France and Britain were discussed, but the nature of the conference was not divulged. However, it is observed that the annexation of French Dahomey by British Nigeria was taken up by the conferees.

China Guard Troops Crush Red Forces

Domei

TAIYUAN, January 18.—Co-operating with Japanese Forces against the Chinese Communist army during the fifth peace maintenance campaign lasting two months from October 8, the Chinese Guard troops, in 745 battles, scored big war results, it was disclosed here today by military sources. During the two months, the enemy abandoned 1,158 bodies while 1,433 of their men were taken prisoners. War trophies captured by the Chinese Guard troops include 15 light machine-guns, 372 rifles, 14,122 rounds of rifle ammunition, 129 revolvers, 1,126 hand-grenades, 20 automatic rifles and three grenade-throwers, it was said.

TWO ENEMY SHIPS SUNK IN RAID ON ALGIERS

Axis Accounts for 25 Tanks in Tripolitania

Domei

ROME, January 18.—The Axis air forces raided Algiers Harbor on Sunday and sank two medium-sized enemy cargo-vessels, the Italian High Command announced today. The war situation in North Africa on Sunday, according to the same announcement, reads in substance:

In eastern Tripolitania, fierce fighting is raging between Axis contingents and a large enemy unit, during which the enemy lost 25 tanks.

In the Tunisian sector the Axis forces repulsed all enemy counter-offensives.

Axis planes raided Algiers Harbor, and sank two middle-sized enemy cargo-boats. Furthermore, two enemy planes were downed in combats above the harbor.

Meanwhile, Italian air forces bombed air bases in Malta Island.

85 Government Bills Submitted on Monday

Of the 88 bills to be submitted by the Government at the coming 81st Imperial Diet sessions, 85 bills have already been prepared and approved, and yesterday afternoon, the Government submitted 36 bills to the House of Peers and 49 bills to the House of Representatives.

The three remaining bills concern revision of the Court Organization Law, the bill for revising the Board of Audit Law and another bill. These three are expected to be approved by the Privy Council at its plenary session to be held today and will be duly submitted to the Diet.

A bill for simplifying the operation of banking institutions is also to be submitted to the present Diet. This bill is mainly for adjusting the business year of banking organs to conform to the fiscal year of the Government, because in the past, various inconveniences were felt due to the difference in this regard. By this bill, the business year of banks, insurance companies, savings associations, and other financial institutions will be changed to begin on April 1 and end on the following March 31.

Branch Banks Reopen

Domei

HANKOW, January 18.—The Hankow branches of the Bank of China and the Communications Bank were reopened for business with due ceremonies held at the Hankow branch of the Central Reserve Bank of China this morning.

The resumption of banking business by the two local banks, it is understood, will serve much to encourage industrial development in the hinterland and the circulation of bank notes of the Central Reserve Bank of China.

Uprising Breaks in Nasik; Martial Law Is Declared

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

RANGOON, January 18.—A disturbance broke out at Nasik, Bombay Province on Sunday morning, when angry people plundered stocks of cereals and clothing, according to a report reaching here this morning. Policemen were sent to suppress the uprisers but they were stoned by the public.

Consequently troops had to be called out, and the general public was prohibited to go out-of-doors between 9 p.m. and 8 a.m. Furthermore, the police were ordered to shoot without warning, anybody who disturbed the peace.

On the first day of the disturbance, those arrested numbered 50, including several women.

Bolivia Reports Casualties

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 18.—The Bolivian Home Ministry announced today that the strike of miners throughout Bolivia in December resulted in 19 dead and 30 wounded, it is reported from La Paz.

Denmark, Sweden Sign Pact

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 18.—Denmark and Sweden have signed a new commercial agreement covering trade between the two countries for the first half of the present year, it is reported. According to the new agreement, the total value of goods to be exchanged between the two countries is 20,000,000 kroners.

RIFT WITH U.S. VEXES BRITISH

Conciliatory Moves On Puppet Trouble Made by London

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 17.—Britain, to all appearances, is all out to effect reconciliation with the United States over the North African question which is threatening to cause an irreparable rift between the two Anglo-Saxon nations.

One remarkable example of this British move is Major Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary's memorandum, alleged to have been recently sent to the Washington Government. The note is said to have been prepared by the Foreign Secretary after full conference with General Catroux, leader of the Degaullists.

This report came almost simultaneously with another telling that an announcement had been made at London and Algiers by Branden Bracken, British Minister of Information, and Harold MacMillan, British Resident Minister to North Africa, respectively. The announcement, in both cases, expressed the British readiness to cooperate fully with America in the solution of the African problem. This British gesture, apparently made with the approval of Prime Minister Winston Churchill as so alleged by the New York Times, eloquently points to the worry of the Prime Minister himself.

Eisenhower Disliked

The British solution of the question, it is judged from various reports, is centered on her proposed double-headed regime for North Africa with General Charles de Gaulle and General Giraud placed side-by-side at the top of the government. This measure, as intended by Britain, will bring some pressure on the influence of Lieutenant-General Dwight Eisenhower, Commander-in-Chief of the Anti-Axis Forces in North Africa, who, viewed from the British standpoint, is standing in the way of Anglo-American harmony with his persistent support of General Giraud.

British dailies in this connection are seen carrying criticisms of Lieutenant-General Eisenhower. They are sallying forth on a united front by demanding a change in the American general's attitude. Even the British Governmental circles, outwardly modest in their anti-Eisenhowerism, are sometimes seen betraying it, as, for example, in the words of Oliver Lyttleton, British Minister of Wartime Munitions Production's speech last Friday which heaped disgraceful words regarding the alleged unworthiness of the late Jean Darlan, thus indirectly attacking Eisenhower, who is successor to the Darlan regime.

Lieutenant-General Eisenhower, on his side, seems to be entirely indifferent to what is said against him. He is resolutely intent on his support of the Giraud regime. "No other regime, of whatever kind, will I support in place of General Giraud," he is reported to have recently observed.

It will be some time before an effective reconciliatory measure satisfactory to both parties, will be introduced, competent observers here agree.

Thailand Chinese Hail China's Latest Action

Start Support Drive —Contact Compatriots

Domei

BANGKOK, January 14.—With the object of aiding the National Government of China at Nanking in the War of Greater East Asia, 2,500,000 Chinese residents in Thailand will mobilize Chinese residents in the Southern Regions.

As a preliminary step, they sent a telegraphic message of encouragement to leading Chinese residents in Malai, Burma, Java, French Indo-China and the Philippines, totaling in number 8,000,000, as follows:

"At this time, when the National Government of the Republic of China has declared war on America and Britain, we, in Thailand, pledge allegiance to President Wang Ching-wei.

"We are firmly resolved to assist the Nanking Government to overthrow the Chungking regime and to eradicate Anglo-American influence from East Asia, thereby contributing toward the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere as well as of a new world order.

"We desire that all Chinese residents in Greater East Asia resolve to consummate the War of Greater East Asia."

Banzai at Shimonoseki

Lieutenant-General Ichiro Banzai, military attache to the Japanese Embassy in Berlin reached Shimonoseki on Monday morning and immediately departed for Tokyo, according to Domei.

Honored for Skilled Industry

Right: Miss Toki Uchida, one of the five women who were rewarded for their outstanding performances in wartime production work, is seen receiving her certificate of merit from the War Vice-Minister. Above: A view of the decoration which the 25 honored workers will be able to proudly wear.

RESEARCHERS REACH SHONAN

38 S.M.R. Experts To Carry on Study Of Resource Fields

Domei

SHONAN, January 17.—With the recent arrival here of a staff of research workers, the Shonan Military Administration has decided to create a new research office by expanding and completely reorganizing the existing research organ under its jurisdiction, it was learned here today.

The newly-arrived research workers, numbering 38, were recruited from the Research office of the South Manchuria Railway Company. Isamu Edayoshi heads the staff.

It is expected that the new research office, with re-enforcement of the additional staff will broaden the scope of its research activities in various fields. Large-scale research, it is understood, will be undertaken immediately on a number of subjects, including development of strategic war material resources, establishment of local industries, and increased production of foodstuffs, the last two items designed to work out programs for establishing local self-sufficiency in industrial and agricultural production. Researches on racial problems relating to local administration in Malai will also be undertaken.

It is recalled in this connection that four leading research organs in Japan have recently been assigned to undertake research activities in the southern regions, namely the research office of the South Manchuria Railway Company for Malai and Sumatra, the Toa Kenkyujo (East Asia Research Institute) for Djawa, the Mitsubishi Keizai Kenkyujo (Mitsubishi Economic Research Institute) for the Philippines and the Taiheiyo Kyokai (Pacific Society) for Borneo, respectively.

JAVA TRANSPORTATION RETURNING TO NORMAL

Bus Lines, Truck Service Widely Restored

Domei

BANDOENG, January 18.—Under the persistent efforts of the Japanese Military Administration here, land transportation facilities in Java are being rapidly restored to pre-war conditions.

It is recalled that railway service in Java was completely restored last year. In addition, with the recent resumption of bus service between Tajoe and Petjangakan, a 140-kilometer stretch along the north coast of central Java, a total of 56 bus lines have been reopened throughout Java, while regular truck transportation service is being carried on over 23 routes.

In the meantime, it is learned that the military administration has decided to institute unified control over the operation of all land transportation facilities in the island including the railway, bus and truck services by placing them under the supervision of the Land Transportation Bureau, which will also control the forwarding business as well as the hotel business.

The first two groups of Japanese experts who recently arrived here to work as officials of the bureau or to take charge of the forwarding business in connection with the railway service will start actual business from February 1 at the important railway stations including those at Djakarta, Bandoeng, Semarang and Syrabaya.

Army Honors 25 Skilled Persons For Brilliance in Arms Industry

The Army authorities yesterday granted commendations to 25 people who were selected because of their skill in ammunition production and acumen in the business side of the arms industry.

The commendees, which include five women, have been recognized as experts through three contests held during the half-year period starting from July last year.

They assembled at the Army Arms Headquarters in Ushigome at 9:30 a.m. yesterday, and received commendations and badges granted in appreciation of their marked skill in various spheres of the ammunition industry.

Three of the commendees, namely, Ichiro Igata, Junzo Fukuda and Shigematsu Kondo were recipients of commendations granted by the War Minister at 2:30 p.m. at the War Ministry.

In an interview with the Yomiuri-Hochi, Mr. Kondo, 21 years old, stated:

"As I only had three years and seven months experience in casting I put all of my energy into the contests. However, I never dreamt that I should by honored with a commendation from the War Minister. Although I have yet to undergo the conscription examination to become a soldier, I work as if I were a fighter at the front."

Movie Recorded Music Will Be Improved

Recommend Better Motion Pictures

In order to elevate the standard of recorded music in motion pictures produced in Japan, the Japan Music Culture Society, in close cooperation with the Board of Information and the Japan Motion Picture Association, has organized the Motion Picture Music Accompaniment Improvement Committee, it was learned today. The new committee, it was understood, will assist film producers by recommending proper composers and musicians so that all new films will be furnished with the highest standard of musical recording.

For a new picture, which is scheduled to be produced shortly by the Japan Film Company, the committee will recommend. Masao Oki, composer, Masayasu Oshima, Miss Tatsue Tanaka, violinists, and other musicians, it was revealed.

AMERICA'S FUEL DEARTH FURTHER AGGRAVATED

Special Body Set Up to Investigate Problem

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 13.—According to reports reaching here from Washington the fuel situation in various eastern states in America is steadily becoming worse.

A serious view is taken by Congress of the entire fuel situation in America. In the Senate a special commission has been created to make an exhaustive inquiry into the whole question of the fuel shortage. Charles Philipps, of the section of the Price Control Board dealing with apportionments of materials, speaking at a public session of the commission on January 13, made remarks which indicated that the fuel shortage will not be at an end until the advent of spring.

With regard to the fuel situation in the eastern States he told the commission that he did not think that it would find a solution for at least 65 days more. He spoke of the possibility of heavy snow-fall causing a further delay in the solution of the situation by interfering with the program for the shipment of fuel oil to the eastern coast of the country.

Falargist Land Reform

MADRID.—As part of the Falangist Party's land reform, the National Colonization Institute has bought the village of Lachar, near Granada, for 4,600,000 pesetas. Peasants of the village, which has a total of 1,200 inhabitants and covers 3,000 acres, can now pay in instalments to this Institute for their farms.

Syria's President Passes

Domei

LISBON, January 18.—President Sheikh Tajeddine Hassani of Syria died in Damascus yesterday, according to a B.B.C. broadcast.

YOUNG PUPILS ASSISTED IN FINDING EMPLOYMENT

Most Students Seek War Industry Jobs

With the school year nearing its end, all the vocational guidance agencies are investigating the general employment situation for national school students, according to the Tokyo Shimbun.

According to reports sent in by national schools to the Labor Bureau of the Welfare Ministry, one-third of the boys and one-fourth of the girls out of the total number of 900,000 graduates of the senior courses of national schools are looking for work.

Influenced by the brilliant war victories of the Imperial Army and Navy, the largest number of applicants are seeking positions at aircraft manufacturing plants, shipbuilding yards, iron works, communications offices and machine shops.

To prepare the young graduates for working in these branches of industry, national schools are conducting what is known as special vocational guidance courses annually for three months, from June to August. During this period, students are taken to various factories in order to deepen their understanding of factory routine.

Experts in Hokkaido Readying for Eclipse

To observe the total eclipse of the sun which will occur in Hokkaido for one minute and 52 seconds on February 5, beginning 7:53 a.m., experts dispatched from the Departments of Astronomy of Kyoto, Tohoku, and Kyushu Imperial Universities, as well as from the Tokyo Astronomical Observatory, the Central Meteorological Observatory, and other institutions concerned with the study of astronomy, have already reached Nemuro and Kushiro, and are now busily engaged in necessary preparations, it is reported.

The total eclipse of the sun will be visible first in Manchoukuo and then over the Maritime Province of Siberia and the Japan Sea. It will then be observed in Hokkaido, the Aleutians, and Alaska respectively.

It is further reported that during the same day the partial eclipse of the sun will be visible throughout the country. In Tokyo it will appear at 6:39 a.m. and the sun will become gradually invisible until at last 85 per cent of its surface will become invisible at 7:37 a.m.

U.S. Governor Blamed

LISBON.—Blaming U.S. Governor Rexford Guy Tugwell for the unfavorable conditions prevailing at Puerto Rico, the New York Daily Mirror accuses Tugwell and his "puffed up" bureaucracy of ruling the colony like despots and squandering $300,000 of the country's revenue from taxes annually. The Daily Mirror based its assertions on statements made by leading merchants in Puerto Rico.

ITALIANS AIDED TO SEE OPERA

Special Shows Run On Saturdays—Admission Fees Cut

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Nippon Times)

ROME, January 16.—Although in the midst of a titanic war, Italy is sparing no effort to give its people sound entertainment. Thus, the Government has subsidized, and is encouraging, the showing of traditional Italian opera pieces.

On Saturdays, which are designated as "Fascista Saturdays for Party Plays," theaters are opened to the public so that they can enhance their appreciation for art. Since the start of the current war, soldiers, and especially those resting from wounds, are given special favors.

The biggest news of the week was the report that His Royal Majesty King Victor Emmanuel III offered the Royal Box, in the Royal Opera Theater in Rome, to wounded soldiers during the Fascista Saturday performances. This Royal favor has given an impetus to the Saturday entertainment movement.

The system for the said movement was inaugurated by a Royal decree of December 28, 1936. It is sponsored by the Association for Utilizing the Spare Time of the Fascist Party and is under the supervision of the Italian National Culture Ministry. Performances are limited to Italian plays and operas except for foreign plays specially approved by the authorities.

Wounded Soldiers Favored

Wounded soldiers are admitted free of charge, and the admission fee for the general public is set at only 25 per cent of the average fee for other entertainment houses. For this, a sum of 600,000 liras is subsidized annually, out of which amount 300,000 liras are furnished by the National Culture Ministry, 200,000 liras, from the social relief funds of the Fascist Party and the remainder, by the Corporation Organ.

In this connection, a system has been set by which wounded soldiers are the most-favored, laborers and farmers second, salesmen and peddlers third, petty employes of Government offices fourth, and officials, non-commissioned officers and soldiers, whose monthly salary does not exceed 800 liras, are included among the fifth-favored group. Then, last on the list come the people who live by a special national subsidy below 800 liras a month.

Thus, even those who are poor are furnished with the opportunity of enjoying plays and operas at least once a week.

SHONAN MAKING PLANS FOR LARGE-SCALE FETE

Will Celebrate Singapore's Fall February 15

Domei

SHONAN, January 17.—The fall of Singapore to the Imperial Forces on February 15 last year, marking the end of all British resistance in the Malai Peninsula, will be celebrated for one week beginning February 11, with a fitting program, it was officially announced by the Military Administration today.

Significantly, the celebration will begin on February 11, which is the anniversary of the founding of the Japanese Empire by the Emperor Jimmu 2,603 years ago.

Special radio programs, pictorial exhibitions, lecture meetings, athletic meets and other events will be featured for one week, under joint auspices of the people and Government of Malai.

On February 15, all public and private offices will be closed to allow the young and old, officials and civilians alike, to participate in the celebrative program which is being planned now.

Meanwhile, Shonanto will be completely decorated with a gala display of Rising Sun flags in place of the Union Jack of a year ago.

Noted Businessman Passes

Magosaburo Ohara, 63, advisor of the Kurashiki Spinning Co. and the Kurashiki Kenshoku Co. and also director of the Okayama Godo Savings Bank and the Chugoku Trust Co., died of stricture of the heart on Monday at 3:30 p.m. at his residence in Kurashiki.

Upon completing his studies at Waseda University, the late Mr. Ohara entered business. Later he became president of the Kurashiki Spinning Co. and the Kurashiki Kenshoku Co. and subsequently director of the Chugoku Bank and the Okayama Godo Savings Bank.

Besides holding the presidency of these companies, he rendered meritorious services to the country by establishing many institutions, including the Ohara Social Science Research Institute, the Ohara Agricultural Investigation Institute, the Kurashiki Labor Science Research Institute, the Ohara Art Museum, the Cho Hospital, and a meteorological observatory.

Chinese Student Is Commended For Saving Life of School Lad

Liu Chi, 22-year-old Chinese student of Ushigome Ward, was officially commended last Saturday by the Chief of the Metropolitan Police Board for saving an 11-year-old Japanese boy from drowning in a cistern about four meters deep, reports Domei.

About 5 p.m. on September 17 last year Mr. Liu studying at his lodging-house, No. 53, Akagishita-machi, Ushigome Ward, caught sight of Yoshio Kumada, a fourth year pupil of the Akagi National School, on the point of drowning in a cistern on the road just outside the lodging-house.

Cooperating with several school boys, Mr. Liu succeeded in rescuing the boy. The neighbors, appreciating his timely conduct, brought it to the attention of the police authorities.

40,000 Chiangsters Join With Nanking In East Asia War

(Continued From Page 1)

has turned against our expectations. Not only has our plan of resistance proved a total failure but the disasters of war have driven the Chinese masses into indescribable misery.

"Should the situation be left as it is, the whole of China will be turned into ruins and the 400,000,000 people of our country will face inevitable extinction.

"At the most critical moment, President Wang Ching-wei advocated the cause of 'national restoration through pacification' and subsequently materialized the transfer of the capital to Nanking.

"Although we failed to understand the true intention of Nippon at that time, we had already been deliberating over the significance of our resistance for more than three years.

"In the meantime, Chiang Kai-shek, failing to penetrate the sinister ambition of the Anglo-American Powers to exploit China under the pretext of giving aid to the Chiang regime and to enslave this country, continued to place hope for victory on the professed support of these alien aggressors and drove this country to its present miserable plight.

"Under such circumstances, we realized what Chiang's advocacy of 'saving the country through resistance' really meant and finally became confident that pacification was the sole means to save the country and its people.

Nippon's True Aim Seen

"In the 30th year of the Republic of China, Nippon captured all of the Anglo-American outposts of aggression in East Asia in the course of the War of Greater East Asia thus enlightened us to the fact that its policy is in line with the principle of universal justice. We have been led to realize that the just cause expounded by President Wang is also aligned with this principle.

"The only means for the restoration of China is to crush America and Britain and also to exterminate Communist elements, the internal evils of this country, thereby freeing the populace from their present miserable condition.

"At the time of the outbeak of the War of Greater East Asia, President Wang announced the principle of 'sharing hardships and joys with Nippon' and on January 9 of this year, declared war on America and Britain, thus clarifying the way to be followed by China.

"By the decisive step taken by the National Government, we have been enlightened to the fact that the grave mission of liberating the East Asiatic people and constructing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere is a task to be realized in common by all peoples of East Asia.

"Thus, we have decided to break off all of our former connections with Chungking and enter President Wang's camp thereby to participate willingly in the War of Greater East Asia. We hold it an honor that we are the first to join the peace camp since China's entry into the current war.

"We are determined to become an able flank of the Imperial Forces and will first set about to exterminate Communist forces in Shantung Province. We hereby solemnly pledge to do our best to realize the great task of saving our country and its people."

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Press Comments

(Continued from Page 1)

tised by the United States was to suggest that it would withhold supplies if they didn't join the anti-Axis nations. The foulest method was to supply funds to dissatisfied elements in these countries to stir up rebellion for commitments to the anti-Axis cause.

Thus the operations of the United States in regard to the South American republics were characterized by bullying, threatening and trickery so that they would be compelled to embrace the anti-Axis cause regardless of the will of the respective peoples.

Utterly devoid of morality or conscience, the United States is a nation of beasts callously sacrificing other nations to its own selfish ends.

Unity Causes Fear

TOKYO SHIMBUN.—Chungking and the Anglo-American camp are busy spitting venom over the entry of the National Government of China into the World War. No matter how venomous they may prove, however, there seems to be nothing they can do about it except to betray the surprising extent of their panic.

The significance of President Wang Ching-wei's step can be gauged, indeed, by the fact that in spite of the still early period of its national development, the newly-risen Chinese Republic has been able to strike the powerful United States and Britain with panic merely by declaring war on them. The enemies are amazed that the new Chinese Government has joined so firmly with Nippon to fight them. They are extremely apprehensive of the effect of such an action on the psychology of the Chinese people.

The National Government is strong in its conviction of the righteous course it has adopted and in its determination to live or die with Nippon. The United States and Britain are fearful that a National Government animated by such a spirit might be able to influence the Chinese under the Chungking regime and thus bring about the latter's downfall.

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Training School Planned

With a view to giving means of livelihood to the wives of servicemen who were killed in action, a training institute will be established in Tokyo in April of this year at the expense of the Government, it was officially announced Monday by the Military Relief Board.

The projected institute, the first of its kind in Japan, is intended for those who have completed the national school course and will offer 2 years' courses in sewing, both Japanese and foreign, midwifery and nursing, hygienics, and dietetics. There will be no fee for any of the courses.

It is further reported that subsidy will be granted to those who are in needy circumstances.

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JUST OUT!

BRITISH MISDEEDS IN INDIA

RASH BEHARI BOSE

It is the purpose of this book to give whatever light it may upon the conditions in India at this time. It hopes to enlighten the readers on the situations which have evolved between the British and the people of India, and to help solve the innumerable problems which have faced and which will face India in her stand for independence.

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Record of British Plunder
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Build Greater East Asia We Will, With Fiery Spirit And Iron Will

Nippon Times

Fight Onward Till Asia Is Asia's Own

No. 15,736 (THE 18th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, TUESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1943 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 第三種郵便物認可 Price 15 Sen

CHINESE PLEDGE AID TO NANKING AT F.I.C. RALLY

Federation of All Organizations in French Colony's Southern Part Planned

CABLE WANG AND TOJO

Chamber of Commerce Projected For Expansion of Productive Activities

Domei

SAIGON, January 17.—Determination to make united efforts for the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia to ultimate victory was pledged at a rally this afternoon at the Chinese theater at Cholon, attended by the representatives of all local Chinese organizations in southern French Indo-China.

Representatives of the National Government of China as well as of the Japanese consular authorities also were present.

It was decided to establish a Federation of all local overseas Chinese organizations in southern French Indo-China with a view to uniting their activities in support to the Nanking and Tokyo governments and their allies in their joint prosecution of the current war.

At the outset of the rally, Chang Yung-fu, chairman of the meeting, read a formal declaration pledging that the entire Chinese colony in southern French Indo-China will mobilize its man-power and material resources for the prosecution of the war, and also its unstinting support of the Nanking Government.

Message to Wang Ching-wei

Following the unanimous adoption of the declaration, the meeting moved to dispatch telegrams to Wang Ching-wei, President of the National Government of China, as well as to Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo of Japan.

The message addressed to President Wang declared that the entire body of overseas Chinese, deeply moved by the National Government's declaration of war on the United States and Britain, renewed its pledge of loyalty to Nanking. It added that in extending their unconditional support to the National Government, the overseas Chinese will exert every effort to assist in the construction of a new Asia and the reconstruction of China by eliminating Anglo-American influence from East Asia.

In the message cabled to Prime Minister Tojo, the Chinese representatives expressed their determination to co-operate with Japan in achieving the common objective of establishing a new order in Greater East Asia. They concluded the message by expressing their appreciation of Japan's retrocession of concessions and relinquishment of extraterritorial rights in China.

After the close of the meeting, all the participants in the rally, who had packed the theater to capacity, paraded through the main streets of Saigon and Cholon, which were decorated with the national flags of China and Japan in celebration of the occasion.

It is recalled that the overseas Chinese in southern French Indo-China, immediately following Nanking's declaration of war on the anti-Axis Powers, held a mass meeting to express their enthusiastic support of the National Government.

Positive Support Planned

Domei

HANOI, January 17.—Prompted by the enthusiastic support extended by the entire Overseas Chinese colony in French Indo-China to Nanking for its declaration of war on the United States and Britain, the local Trade Representation of the National Government of China has worked out programs designed to mobilize overseas Chinese co-operation more positively with the mother country, it was authoritatively learned here today.

Under the programs, it was revealed, a Chamber of Commerce will be established to serve as a central organ of the Overseas Chinese engaged in commerce and trade. The projected oragn will embrace as its members all the overseas Chinese residing in the southern and northern parts of French Indo-China.

Measures also will be taken, it was further learned, to facilitate smooth and systematic mobilization of local overseas Chinese capital for expansion of productive activities. Simultaneously, it was believed, steps will be taken to organize

(Continued on Page 2)

Nanking's Structure Reorganized Completely to Fight U.S., Britain

Machinery of Government Geared to New Wartime Set-Up With Declaration of War; Chinese Army Ready to Crush Common Enemy

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

NANKING, January 18.—Since the National Government of the Chinese Republic on January 9 declared war on the United States and Britain, the army, government officials and private citizens of rejuvenated China alike have undertaken to gear the nation in decisive warfare against its enemies and now its war structure is complete.

Beginning January 10, the National Government has called sessions of the gubernatorial conference, judicial administration conference, supreme defense conference, conference for the promotion of the new national movement and the fifth plenary session of the Central Executive and Supervisory Committees of the Kuomintang in order thoroughly to acquaint the nation with the meaning and aims of the war into which China has so courageously entered.

At the same time, a major reform has been carried out in the administrative system of the National Government itself to perfect the war structure of the civil service in tune with the fighting service.

Following the exchange broadcasts of the representatives of Nippon, China, Manchoukuo, Germany and Italy expressing the common determination to fight through to the end, the various state ministers of the National Government have delivered speeches over the radio inciting the people to supreme effort to win the war. These broadcasts were addressed to the 450,000,000 people of China and to the rest of the world, explaining the motives and aspirations of the Chinese Republic.

Thus, in one week after the declaration of war, the National Government's efforts to form the whole nation into battle array have been placed on the smooth road of progress and the nation is now ready to push on hand in hand with Nippon for the successful consummation of the War of Greater East Asia.

The attitudes of the Government leaders toward the war and the repercussions among the intelligentsia and general masses throughout the country to the entry of China into war are such as to convince the most sceptical of the unprecedented heightening of war consciousness and tension and enthusiasm among the Chinese, whose hopes for the liberation of East Asia and revival of China are now running high.

President Wang Ching-wei, supreme leader of warring China, has expressed his deep satisfaction over the fact that his struggle of more than 40 years for the recovery of China's sovereignty and territorial integrity has now been rewarded by the retrocessions effected by Nippon and Italy.

The very fact that China has become strong enough to declare war on, and to fight shoulder to shoulder with Nippon against, the two mighty antagonists, the United

(Continued on Page 2)

Chittagong Is Raided Again by Japanese; Yunnanye Is Also Hit

The Chittagong airfield was subjected to another intensive bombing by a squadron of Japanese fighters and bombers on January 17, according to a New Delhi dispatch to Istanbul relayed to Domei. A Chungking dispatch intercepted at Canton on Monday states that Japanese Air Units in a fighter-bomber squadron surprise raided Yunnanye on Saturday morning and inflicted severe damage to military establishments of Chungking forces, which had been smashed in the recent first raid and were under repairs.

INDIAN NATIONALISTS CLASH WITH BRITISH

Nearly 50 Including Women Arrested by Police After Demonstration

Domei

RANGOON, January 18.—A fierce anti-British demonstration broke out in Nasik, Bombay State yesterday, when excited demonstrators clashed with the local police. During the ensuing melee, nearly 50 persons, including some women, were arrested according to information reaching here today.

Armed forces were reported to have been mobilized on this occasion and instruction was given to shoot demonstrators.

A curfew has been imposed in the city prohibiting the public from being out of doors after 9:00 o'clock in the evening until 8:00 o'clock the following morning, it was said.

TWO BRITISH SHIPS SUNK

Incident Takes Place Near Failaka Isle in Persian Gulf

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

ROME, January 17.—Two British transports laden with war supplies were sunk in the vicinity of Failaka Island off the coast of Kuwait in the Persian Gulf, according to a communique from Mondiel.

It has not been clarified whether the transports were sunk by submarines or mines.

Since the American forces are keeping a strict vigil in the Persian Gulf, it was not expected the naval forces of the Axis nations would operate in these waters, and the incident has made strong repercussions among the Arabs along the coastal regions.

BRITISH TANK DRIVE IN AFRICA CRUSHED

Trap Set for Enemy Panzer Units by Clever Forces Under Rommel

Special to the Nippon Times

BERLIN, January 17.—The British attack against the German-Italian panzer army in North Africa after intense artillery preparations especially in front of the southern wing of the Axis positions was begun with full force yesterday.

At dawn, British tank divisions closely followed by strong infantry units launched their attacks but they soon found out that Marshal Erwin Rommel's forces again had adopted moving tactics.

The British tank formations, consequently, accelerated their speed in the obvious hope that they were now able to follow the retreating German-Italian units in close pursuit. They were, however, bitterly disappointed for immediately behind the evacuated Axis positions, the first of the cleverly camouflaged mine fields was placed in which the enemy suffered extremely high losses especially in light tanks. Soon afterward Lieutenant-General Bernard L. Montgomery's forces which advanced on a broad front in massed formations were received by devastating artillery fire from all calibers.

Along the entire front, the German-Italian forces repulsed all British attacks inflicting high losses on the enemy in men and material. The brunt of the battle was borne almost exclusively by the panzer divisions because the infantry formations of the enemy as a result of a novel type of German mines were unable to keep contact with the advancing tanks. All in all, the British 8th Army yesterday lost 52 tanks of which 10 were destroyed by Stuka formations. Several hundred enemy vehicles and lorries were also put out of action by fast German fighters.

In the late evening hours, Montgomery had to break off all attacks in order to await the arrival of fresh reinforcements. Only one British machine was brought down by German fighters and it was most remarkable that the British attack was not assisted by strong airforce formations. This inactivity is most probably due to the supply difficulties to which the enemy is seriously concerned.

In this connection it is interesting to know that 12 British superplanes of the Douglas-Boston type, piloted by Canadians, missed their way. Four of these machines landed in perfect condition on a German air-

(Continued on Page 2)

ENEMIES SPLIT OVER STRATEGY IN INDIA, BURMA

Any Anglo-American Attempt To Retake Former British Possession Seen Futile

SPREADING FALSE REPORTS

Chungking Completely Dissatisfied With U.S. and Britain, Especially Former

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

RANGOON, January 18.—Although the Anglo-American nations are loudly proclaiming that a campaign will be launched this year to recapture Burma, it is clear from reports received here that the enemy camp is seriously split by the growing American desire to usurp Britain's position in India and to share in the spoils in Burma if and when a counter-offensive is ever launched.

However, it is equally certain that any enemy attempt at retaking Burma will meet disastrous failure, especially in view of the total failure of past attempts in this line and because of the smashing offensives carried out by the Japanese air units against Anglo-American bases.

At the moment the American and British propaganda machinery in Asia is working at full blast to generate the belief among the residents of India and other Asiatic countries which are supposed to have sympathies for America and Britain that the year of 1943 will be a year of victory, with the combined forces of America, Britain, and Chungking out to reoccupy Burma, which is now collaborating to the utmost with Japan.

Why America and Britain should be making so much of their intended operations for the re-capture of Burma would be difficult to understand except for the fact that they are desirous of diverting the attention of the world from the fact that their forces in East Asia and elsewhere have invariably suffered ignominous defeats.

U.S., Britain Split

The more observant of the people in America and Britain are aware that the countries in resistance against Japan are not unified. It is now a matter of general knowledge that America and Britain do not see eye to eye on the question of India. Each day sees a wider gap opening between the two countries over the question, a matter of vital importance to Britain.

Contrary to appearances, Chungking is utterly dissatisfied with America and Britain, especially the former. There is a standing Chungking complaint about the failure of America to make good its promise of aid in the maintenance of the resistance against Japan.

America, Britain and Chungking have every reason to think of recapturing Burma. The loss of Burma was a severe blow to Chungking. It meant to Chungking the loss of the only route for materials required for the continuation of the campaign of resistance against Japan.

To America and Britain the reduction of Burma meant the loss of a vast treasure-house. It would be

(Continued on Page 2)

Today's Press Comments

Tuesday, January 19, 1943

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Nippon Times.)

Institute of Racial Research

NIPPON SANGYO—The Institute of Racial Research has been created. It fills the need which has been felt since various Southern Regions were brought under Japanese control. The results of the studies made by the institute will be consulted by the authorities in working out measures for the execution of the policy to be pursued by the country in dealing with the various races in the southern occupied areas.

As a matter of principle the institute will make a study of the 1,000,000,000 inhabitants of Greater East Asia classified according to races. There have been researches made in the races inhabiting the southern area. These studies were invariably in the traditions, customs, characteristics, and culture of the races as they were affected by the customs and culture of the Western nations dominating the races. In this manner the studies had little to do with the physical and mental powers which were latent in the races. Those who conducted the surveys made a point of obtaining results which would be helpful in the formulation of measures designed to tighten the grip on the races.

The Institute of Racial Research will work along lines utterly different from those followed by those workers who studied the races of the southern areas for the purpose of getting data for use in working out policies for the exploitation of the races. We have no doubt that the institute will not disappoint the expectations which have been raised by its creation and that the results of its researches will be such as to help the authorities in framing the proper policy toward the races of Greater East Asia.

Roosevelt's New Plat

NIPPON SANGYO—It is said that Roosevelt plans to call Churchill,

(Continued on Page 2)

Before the Take-Off Against the Enemy

The photo shows wild eagles of the Imperial Navy at an undisclosed base in the Southern Pacific receiving instructions before taking off on a flight against the enemy.
(Passed by the Navy Ministry.)

PLANES ALWAYS ALERT

New Year's Day Just Another Day of Action for Our Patrol-Planes in Solomons Area; Reporter Describes Reconnoitering Flight

By Shiro Takahara
Member of the Navy Press Corps

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE, January 16.—New Year's Day was just another day at this air base. Several patrol-planes hopped off at dawn in the direction of the Solomon Islands to nip in the bud the enemy's activities.

In the neighborhood of a certain island, severe engagements take place at frequent intervals. Accordingly, our planes patrol the district at all times to frustrate the enemy's plans.

On January 3, I boarded a patrol-plane to inspect from a high altitude the Solomon Sea, the focus presently of world attention. From dawn our air base was lashed by a severe rain storm and when the storm had cleared, the whole place was enveloped by a dense fog. As soon as the weather permitted, our patrol-plane hopped off. Because of the adverse weather conditions, our plane pitched and rolled heavily.

When we flew out of the dark clouds, numbers of islets were seen far below. These islands which I saw in autumn last year from a transport ship were picturesquely nestling in the tropical sea.

In some of the islands, there were villages near the beach and some parts of such islands were more or less cultivated. Palm-trees and other plants were growing under the intense tropical sun, while the calm and tranquil dark blue sea surrounded the islands.

The Solomon Islands seen from the air produced a beautiful and a peaceful scene despite incessant comings and goings of warships and aircraft and a menacing air hovering the whole place.

When our plane neared a certain isle, the course was altered and we flew away from the Solomon Islands. When all isles were just like tiny dark dots, our plane commenced to gain altitude. Clouds of diverse shapes below made us feel like we were dashing on a vast snow field.

The commander of our machine intensely was on the look out so as not to overlook any vessels sailing on the sea, while another pilot was reconnoitering through a pair of binoculars. They were always on the alert now that our plane was speeding over enemy area for enemy warplanes.

When a higher altitude was gained, a man standing behind the pilot's seat was watching the gauges to see if the engine was in perfect working condition. All men aboard cooperate perfectly to discharge their assigned tasks.

Our plane continued to fly for a certain number of hours at a high altitude before our task was done. When we changed our course to return to the base, we could see in the far distance the Solomons islands come into sight one by one.

Despite no assigned task, I was utterly exhausted. All other men aboard appeared to be somewhat relieved. In order to make sure that "all is quiet in the Southern Pacific," similar pains have to be taken day after day.

When we neared a certain island, the whole sky began to be covered

(Continued on Page 2)

Milne Bay Blasted

Domei

LISBON, January 17.—A large squadron of Japanese aircraft raided Milne Bay, 350 kilometers east of Port Moresby, New Guinea, this afternoon and heavily bombed the military facilities there, according to a Melbourne dispatch received here.

U.S. Mine Strike Spreads

The United States Bureau of Wartime Labor ordered the coal mine strikers in Pennsylvania to resume work, but due to the Bureau's refusal to recognize the conditions asked by the 19,000 miners of the Hazelton mines, the situation has turned for the worse. In the Wilkes-Barre district, an additional 6,000 mine workers have joined the strike, thus further aggravating the situation, a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei dated January 17 reported.

STANDARD PRICE POLICY PLANNED FOR PHILIPPINES

Affects Foodstuffs, Daily Necessities—To Reopen Light Industries

Domei

MANILA, January 17.—The Japanese Military Administration here is now making necessary arrangements for early establishment of a sound commodity price policy by the initiating of officially fixed prices throughout the Philippines.

Under the military administration's plans, it is learned that prices for rice and other principal foodstuffs as well as clothing, soap, salt, matches and other daily necessities will be fixed at about standard prices prevailing in the islands before the outbreak of the war. These commodities will be distributed through distributing organ designated by the administration authorities.

The prices of other commodities will be fixed in accordance with actual conditions prevailing in the Philippines and will be sold under fixed prices.

Meanwhile, in order to increase the supply of commodities, the authorities concerned are carrying out plans for the reopening of various light industries as early as possible. It is learned that arrangements are being made for the dispatch of machines and technicians from Japan Proper for the operation of various factories.

To facilitate the establishment of officially fixed prices, it is understood the Japanese authorities are making efforts for the standardization of articles to be manufactured in the future.

BIG EXPANSION IN WAR OUTPUT IS AIM OF BILL

Measure to Be Submitted to Imperial Diet Revealed by Information Board

ORDINANCE ANNOUNCED

Prime Minister to Be Given Power of Instruction Regarding Industry

An epochal expansion in production power is aimed at in a bill to be sent to the Diet and an Imperial ordinance to be promulgated shortly for unifying the powers over industrial efforts under the Prime Minister, according to a communique issued by the Board of Information at 4 p.m. Monday.

The communique reads:

"In order to increase and strengthen the fighting power of the nation in consonance with the current stage of the War of Greater East Asia, especially to assure epochal progress in the productivity expansion efforts with regard to important munitions, the Government has decided to present to the present session of the Diet a 'Wartime Administration Special Cases Bill' besides the 'Bill for Provisional Measures regarding Patents, Licenses and the Like' previously decided on. At the same time, a 'Wartime Administrative Powers Special Cases' (Imperial Ordinance) is to be submitted for Imperial sanction and promulgated before long."

The Wartime Administration Special Cases Bill, when enacted, will enable the Government, if it deems it necessary for the sake of increasing production or for otherwise increasing the total national strength, to revoke part or all of the prohibitions or restrictions with regard to acts of a person or a juridical persons stipulated by law and to let another administrative office or an official perform duties, such as supervision, ordering, disposal and the like, properly within the jurisdiction of a certain administrative office or official.

Instruction Power Granted

The Imperial ordinance governing Wartime Administrative Powers Special Cases, when promulgated, will enable the Prime Minister to give necessary instructions to any or the various Ministers concerned in regard to measures for increasing the production of iron and steel, coal, light metals, shipping, aircraft and other important war materials. The Prime Minister may, when it is deemed necessary for increasing the production of such materials, take over part of the powers of the various Ministers in charge over labor, material, power or capital.

The draft Imperial ordinance, as published, provides for other ways in which powers may be unified under the Prime Minister so that production may be increased by leaps and bounds.

By means of the projected law and Imperial ordinance, it is intended that the powers of the Prime Minister should be extended and strengthened to unify in his single capacity all the various administrative powers scattered among the various Ministers in regard to productivity expansion. Strength, speed and efficiency are expected to be obtained by these measures.

The Cabinet took formal decision on the draft bill and ordinance on December 31. The Wartime Administration Special Cases Bill was presented to the House of Representatives Monday afternoon. The draft Imperial ordinance on Wartime Administrative Powers Special Cases was passed by the Privy Council on January 13 and is expected shortly to be promulgated.

Luftwaffe Raids London

Domei

LISBON, January 17.—In retaliation against the recent air raid over Berlin by the British air forces, the Luftwaffe raided London today, according to dispatches from London. Heavy damage was done to a number of buildings, including one department store, the report said.

Lieut.-Gen. Sata Dies

Lieutenant-General Takehiko Sata, retired, died at his Kagoshima home on Saturday. He was 76 years old. He took part in both the Sino-Japanese and Russo-Japanese Wars. In 1923 he was promoted to lieutenant-general.

UNITED STATES HELD MASTER OF ENGLAND

British Forced to Accept President's Emissary to India, Berlin Writer Avers

Special to the Nippon Times

BERLIN, January 17.—President Roosevelt's special emissary to India, Mr. Philipps, has arrived in New Delhi and has there developed a program which, although rather insipid, was remarkable for the fact that it was only addressed to the Indian people, omitting any reference to India's actual rulers, according to the diplomatic correspondent of the Berliner Borsenzeitung.

From New Delhi Philipps will go on a tour of inspection in order to supply Roosevelt with first hand reports on the Indian problem. In peace times, of course, such an American emissary would not have been admitted and an American tour of inspection would have been considered as an impudent interference with the British rights of sovereignty.

What Philipps kept to himself, namely what the United States is thinking of England's position in India, can almost daily be read in American newspapers, the correspondent said. The following are three recent examples of this American criticism:

British Shortsighted

"National Review" of November 1942: "One has to admit that the British suppressed the Indians brutally, that they pursued a very shortsighted colonial policy, aroused the animosity of the entire indigenous population and all in all brewed a terrible kind of stew in India. We must take a deep breath, hold our noses before the Indian stench and try to get along with the British in spite of their faults. Something can perhaps be done about it after the war, and even while it lasts a beneficial influence may be exerted upon the British by the Americans, Russians and Chinese. But on the whole the British will have to be accepted as one of the hardships of this war. Britain's role in India is one of the blackest pages of history. Fortunately they succeeded just as little in destroying the Indian nationalism or in smothering India's cry for freedom as in the similar tactics with which at another time they tried to stop the American Gandhi, George Washington."

The New York paper "PM" declared: "The Indians are fighting for their freedom and we Americans have no right to contradict their principles. It is the fault of the British themselves. India wants her freedom. She is united in this call for freedom and she is qualified to receive this freedom at once.

Almost on the same day the "New York Evening Post" stated: "In some 40 years we Americans have learned more of colonial administration and showed more understanding for the inevitable course of history than the British in 200 years."

History Takes Revenge

History always takes her revenge. Again and again the British interfered with the life of foreign nations under the pretext that their freedom was suppressed and that it was England's task to restore or to safeguard this freedom. Now the Yankees have adopted this slogan and are penetrating into all British spheres of interest and possessions with the same slogan. Wendell Willkie had been turned away from India on his recent trip, but this time the British had to accept Roosevelt's emissary. The British schoolteacher who in peace times already used to pester the world with his moral teachings and censures has now found his master.

Lieut.-Gen. Yasuda Passes

Lieutenant-General Gosuke Yasuda, retired, died of uremia at his Setagaya home on Saturday. He was 64 years old. The deceased occupied many important army posts, including a divisional chief-of-staff, unit commander and others. It was in 1933 that he was placed on the reserve list, but, when the China Affair broke out, he was summoned to the colors.

Lieut.-Gen. Matsui Dies

Lieutenant-General Kuranosuke Matsui, retired, died of bronchitis at his Ushigome home on Saturday. The deceased was 78 years old. Last rites will be held today. He was formerly Chief of the Army Fortifications Department and was admitted as authority on fortifications.

British Tank Drive In Africa Crushed

(Continued From Page 1)

field and were seized there together with their valuable cargo. An overzealous German anti-aircraft gunner, however, drew the attention of the remaining eight machines to their mistake. They, thereupon, tried to escape and with the exception of a single machine, all were shot down.

Ready for the Enemy

The above picture gives an indication of the watchword of the Imperial Navy, which is "Be Ever Prepared," for it shows a gun crew at their action stations on board a Japanese warship on patrol duty somewhere in the South Pacific.

(Passed by the Navy Ministry)

Nippon Submarine's Daring Attack On Enemy Airfield in South Is Told

Volleys From Darkness Throw Defenders on Island Into Consternation; Bombardment Repeated After Few Days' Interval, Scribe Says

By RO HIRATE

Member of the Navy Press Corps

Cutting cleanly through the blue waters of the Pacific, our formation of submarines deployed to the left of the submarine tender forged ever southward. A thrill ran through me as I learned that we were just crossing the equator and were moving steadily towards the heart of the battle area.

Weeks aboard this undersea craft had given me the opportunity to share the dangers and the privations of the crew and their gallant officers, and despite the grime and perspiration that accumulated from long, consecutive bathless days, I found life in this tiny warship a glorious experience.

The spirit of the men, united into one coordinated fighting machine, where the success of an operation as well as the safety of each other depended upon the strict adherence to duty by each man, permeated the whole submarine. Each man was ready to sacrifice his life when such a demand be raised, and always, tirelessly the men stood at their stations prepared to act. Their courage and their endurance were truly unforgettable.

Ten days and nights passed before we sighted land, and it was on a memorable day that we received orders to shell an enemy-held airfield on an island base. Long days of inaction gave rise to a keen anticipation for the daring attack, and as dusk fell and our submarine slowly came to the surface all the men stood at their posts in eager readiness.

Hurrying to the conning tower, I saw the gun crew nimbly clearing the gun for action as the submarine slid silently through the dark waters towards the island base. Searchlights from the airfield were throwing wide beams of light into the sky as the island defenders kept close watch against an air attack. The red pilot-lights of a reconnaissance plane could be seen far away as it, too, was on guard. Our penetration of the enemy's defenses was completely according to plan.

Enemy Unprepared

Suddenly the enemy searchlights went off, and for a moment I thought we had been discovered, but as the sky above the airfield reflected the lights by which workmen were laboring to construct the airdrome I realized that the enemy was relaxing his guard. White lights flickered here and there over the island presenting a picture of complete peace and security.

Our submarine increased its speed towards the island. The commander's sharp voice cut through the stillness of the falling dusk, and immediately the chief gunner ordered the gun crew to open fire. In speedy succession, shell after shell sped towards the enemy airfield. As the first shot crashed into its target, lights on the island were hurriedly extinguished, and I could picture the paralyzing fear that must have gripped the island defenders as death and destruction came hurling at them from out of the darkness of the sea. Our commander then ordered the submarine to be submerged, and we moved out once again into the open sea.

We spent the next few days cruising off the shores of this island, and then one cloudy night our submarine proceeded to approach it again. The enemy had tightened his defenses, but despite the strict guard we again were able to come within gunfire range undetected.

As we rose to the surface, our gun crew nimbly dashed out onto the deck and prepared for action, while another squad quickly set up an anti-aircraft gun to prepare for any aerial attack.

Crisply the orders of our commander snapped through the darkness as our submarine moved closer inshore. The chief gunner checked the range and issued his orders. Dim lights to the left showed the presence of some ships, one of which appeared to be a destroyer while the silhouettes of the other two were those of merchant vessels. The sight of these enemy ships filled all of us with excitement, but as our orders were to destroy the airfield our attention was concentrated in that direction.

As the moon slid behind the clouds we came within range of our target, and at the command our gun spat out a bright flare bomb which illuminated our objective in dazzling light. With quick precision the gun crew loaded, aimed and fired shot after shot which crashed accurately into the airdrome and enemy installations. Within the short space of a few minutes the whole area was soon blazing in flames while great pits were blasted in the runways.

Planes Come Diving

Our lookout sighted two enemy hydroplanes diving down in our direction and shouted a warning. Speedily but without confusion the gun crew prepared their gun for the submersion and then clambered down the conning tower. The speed with which our submarine went below the surface was emphasized by the fact that underwater where we tensely waited for enemy bombs to come crashing down on us, not a single explosion could be heard. Apparently, with the friendly clouds covering the moon the enemy airmen could not find the tell-tale bubbles of our submersion.

Tense hours followed as we crept along the bottom of the sea as the enemy surface vessels raced overhead seeking to locate us. Finally our commander ordered the submarine to rise, and after a keen scanning of the scene to avoid rising in view of the enemy warships he ordered complete surfacing and at top speed we sped away from the island.

While on patrol we received a message from a Japanese air patrol that enemy warships and transports were speeding towards Guadalcanal Island in another attempt to reinforce and supply enemy troops beleaguered there. Full of excitement and eager to meet the enemy the crew stood at their posts and alertly followed orders to move in the direction of the reported course of the enemy's convoy.

Submarine Dives Down

Our commander at the periscope suddenly pressed the alarm bell, and as the final echo of the signal faded the crew had carried out their task and the craft slid down far below the surface. And, just in the nick of time for a mighty explosion crashed through the sides of our submarine and the detonation rocked us from our feet as the enemy airplane dropped its bombs overhead.

Several more bombs could be heard exploding over and around us, but none came as close as the first one. Finally after long minutes of silence, we once more rose to the surface to find the enemy machine speeding away from the scene. Shortly afterwards we reached our destination.

During the days of our patrol the sea was rough and stormy, and the life aboard the undersea craft truly tried the endurance of the men, but without complaint they carried out their duties fully and faithfully. Finally, with our provisions running low we received orders to return to our base, and after a long but uneventful voyage we reached our home port without a mishap.

The dangers of a long, undersea navigation, the tense moments spent at the bottom of the sea as enemy ships and aircraft scoured the area for us, the simple menu of canned and dried foods, the exhilirating moments before attack, all a part of the submarine crew's daily life resulted in welding together the officers and men into one compact, courageous unit. All the crew were indeed brothers-in-arms, with the commander the beloved father.

Chinese Pledge Aid to Nanking At F.I.C. Rally

(Continued From Page 1)

better local Chinese labor with a view to making an increased number of Chinese workers available for productive activities.

In addition to these projects in the industrial field, it also was learned, a publicity campaign will be organized to mobilize active support of the Nanking Government by all overseas Chinese, not only in French Indo-China, but throughout the Southern Regions.

In this connection, it was reported that the projected campaign will be undertaken under the leadership of Chang Yung-fu, prominent leader of the local Chinese colony. Mr. Chang is a member of the Overseas Chinese Affairs Commission of the National Government of China. Many influential Chinese in the Southern Regions are expected to participate in the campaign.

In launching the campaign, it was said, publication of new Chinese language papers is contemplated while existing Chinese journals and other publications will be reorganized.

Local Chinese observers believed that such activities initiated by the Chinese colony in French Indo-China will have a far-reaching effect on the overseas Chinese throughout the Southern Regions, prompting them to extend enthusiastic support to Nanking more positively than ever before. They added that active mobilization of the overseas Chinese is bound to prove no small contribution toward the total war efforts of Japan and her allies in the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia.

SPANISH CABINET HOLDS EMERGENCY CONFERENCE

Presided by General Franco—Important Announcements Are Predicted

Domei

MADRID, January 17.—The Spanish Government convened an emergency cabinet meeting yesterday afternoon with Chief of State General Francisco Franco presiding.

The cabinet session was called immediately following a two-day meeting of the Supreme Military Council which began on January 14.

Well-informed sources predicted that some important decisions of the Government, relating to the previous series of conferences, will be announced to the public in the near future.

Meanwhile, it was disclosed that Morito Morishima, Japanese Minister to Portugal, who arrived here yesterday to confer with Yakichiro Suma, Japanese Minister to Spain, left for Lisbon immediately after the cabinet parley adjourned.

ENEMIES DIVIDED OVER NEW MOVE

(Continued From Page 1)

strange if they should not think of recapturing Burma. If it means anything at all, the third front of which there is so much talk means one against Japan in Burma.

Burma Problem Studied

The question of how to retake Burma was one of the matters which came up at a meeting held at New Delhi in India from December 25 last year, attended by General Sir Archibald P. Wavell, Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in India, General Joseph Stilwell, commander of the American Air Force in Chungking, and General Lo Chou-ying, commander of the Chungking forces in India.

Another matter which received the exhaustive attention of the conference was the defense of India. A report declared that at the meeting General Wavell and General Stilwell made proposals for the dispatch by Chungking of troops to reinforce the forces it maintains in India.

General Shang Chen, member of the Chungking War Council, is now in India, where he was sent by General Chiang Kai-shek to investigate whether or not the Chungking forces in India stood in need of reinforcement.

Burma apparently is the preoccupation of the British authorities in Asia at the present moment. We have General Wavell telling the world that it will not be very long before Burma is retaken. Presumably the British thought that they should take some sort of action just to show to a sceptical world that General Wavell means what he says.

As a result, there was a short burst of British military activity along the border between India and Burma. It was quickly subdued by the Japanese.

One of these ill fated British actions was the attempted re-capture of Akyab. This took place on the night of December 27, 1942. In this particular action a part of the Lancashire Regiment from England participated. These enemy troops were caught in the trap set by the Japanese, and fled in a disorderly manner.

The British air force based in India at Yunnanye in Yunnan Province in China has been active for some time, visiting Rangoon and other places in Burma. The raiders make a point of dropping bombs at random and hurriedly fleeing. The innocent Burmese are the victims of the raiders. This is in the background of the wave of moral indignation against Britain that is sweeping Burma.

British Attacks Smashed

That the British who are out to re-take Burma have little chance for success will be seen from the fact that each time they attack Burma they are driven back with appalling losses. It is a matter of record that as many as 51 enemy planes were shot down by the Japanese defending Burma during December.

The Imperial Air Units have been attacking the enemy air bases at Calcutta, Chittagong, Tinsukia and other places in India. Usually they attack in squadrons composed of fighters and bombers.

A large part of the attention of the Imperial Air Force is centered on Calcutta. This city now presents a dead aspect, with more than half of its residents having left it in response to the Japanese advice.

Yunnanye where the American air force cooperating with Chungking is based has been heavily damaged by the violent raids which have been made on it by Imperial Army airmen.

U.S. Eyes India

As the war progress President Roosevelt takes a greater interest in India. There is no doubt that he is covetous of a share in the control of this former treasure-house of the British empire. The failure of the Cripps mission to arrange a solution of the so-called Indian question provided an opportunity for the President to take a more active interest in India. He has managed to work himself into a position where he can intervene in the question of relations between India and the British empire.

Of course, Britain is not pleased with anything which means that America is actively interested in India. There is a strong possibility that Britain will come to blows with America if the latter takes a move to realize its goal of taking Britain's position as master of India.

Much is signified by the presence in India of an emissary of President Roosevelt in the person of William Philipps, former American Ambassador to Italy. This gentleman is holding conferences with the British authorities in India on the questions of the defense of India and operations for the re-capture of Burma.

He is astute enough to maneuver to gain a greater voice in the disposal of the Indian question for his own gain, taking advantage of the situation which has been created by increase in the strength of the American forces stationed in India.

The British empire has outlived its usefulness, and we need not worry over what Britain may do to Japan. But we must be on our guard against America's idea of making itself master of India, an idea of which can be seen in the American plan to open up a new route connecting North Africa and Chungking by way of India.

His Majesty Grants Luncheon to Envoys At Imperial Palace

His Majesty the Emperor was pleased to honor at a luncheon in the Imperial Palace Monday Shigenori Togo, former Foreign Minister, Tatsuo Kawai, former Minister to Australia, Tadakatsu Suzuki, former Minister to Egypt, and Haruhiko Nishi, former Foreign Vice-Minister, in recognition of their services. His Highness Prince Gin Ri also was present while others honored to attend were Masayuki Tani, Foreign Minister, Shunichi Matsumoto, Foreign Vice-Minister, Tsuneo Matsudaira, Imperial Household Minister, Marquis Koichi Kido, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, Admiral Saburo Hyakutake, Grand Chamberlain, and General Shigeru Hasunuma, Chief Aide-de Camp to His Imperial Majesty.

Press Comments

(Continued from Page 1)

Stalin and Chiang Kai-shek and hold a meeting to decide upon the supreme anti-Axis strategy, political and military. At a time when the situation in the Pacific and in the European front is decidedly against the so-called anti-Axis nations the object of this meeting would be probably to decide on ways to hold back defeat and on methods whereby a general counter-offensive could be launched against the Axis nations. However in actuality such a meeting can do nothing to decide upon military and political strategy and the true aim of the meeting is to realize merely Roosevelt's grandiose aspirations.

The anti-Axis nations are composed of 29 nations, most of them being refugee governments. As a result of conflicting interests not a few nations feel a strong dissatisfaction at America's dictatorial policy. And with prospects of an Anglo-American defeat becoming more definite it is not difficult to see that the situation has intensified in seriousness. It is difficult to hide the fact that Roosevelt has seen this situation and that he intends to lay his responsibility on the planned meeting of the four leaders and that he plans to strengthen his dictatorial powers in America. Reports indicate that Britain and the Soviets show disturbance at the American intention to make this meeting the highest organ of world management. That alone is enough to explain Roosevelt's sinister plot.

Nanking Structure Quickly Revamped

(Continued From Page 1)

States and Britain, is filling President Wang with a sense of glorious elation. Chou Fo-hai, vice-president of the Executive Yuan, and other members of the National Government are manifesting equally high morale, so that large-scale administrative readjustments which would have been well-nigh impossible in peacetime have been decided after only one hour's deliberation without a single dissenting voice.

In North China, South China and the Wuhan area, the motto of China-Nippon entente is being carried into practice in various ways. The declaration of war has reassured the inhabitants of these areas of the intensified aid and support of the National Government from Nippon and of the unmistakable position of the Government itself. Even amid the tension, there is a feeling of cheer and elation among the people.

Students and the general intelligentsia consider the war declaration as something they have been expecting all along and they are taking the attitude that the revival of East Asia and the rise of rejuvenated China can only be completed at considerable sacrifice, for nothing worth having can be had for nothing. They think that the entry of China into war means a breakthrough toward light.

High tension naturally runs through the Chinese Army on which now devolves the great task of cooperating with the Nippon Forces for victory. The declaration of war found it in the best of morale and a feeling of elation prevails among the officers and men that their intense training is now to be put to the test and they can now show their mettle.

Renewed effort will be directed toward perfect maintenance of public security and order in the peace areas and increased productivity in agriculture, promotion of manufacturing industries in the agrarian villages and employment of new capital.

INSTITUTE TO STUDY EAST ASIATIC RACES

Takata Named First President Of New Body Formed by Education Ministry

The Greater East Asiatic Races Research Institute has been established under the supervision of the Education Ministry, to aid in the scientific study of various races within the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, it was officially announced on Monday according to Domei.

Dr. Yasuma Takata of Kyoto Imperial University has been appointed concurrently the first president of the new institute, the headquarters of which will be established in Akasaka-ku of this city.

Preliminary arrangements for the establishment of the institute were made during the fiscal year 1942, with Governmental appropriations totalling ¥360,000.

In connection with the establishment of the new Institute, Dr. Takata made the following statement at his Kyoto home on the same day:

"As a result of a rapid development of Japan's national strength, this country has come in touch with many racial units in Greater East Asia. All these races have been subjected to constant exploitation by America, Britain and Holland for centuries. It is up to Japan to offer them a racial policy through a basic knowledge and correct understanding. The study of various problems regarding these races is highly important and urgent for the Japanese.

"Through the support of the Racial Society, headed by Dr. Izuru Niimura, professor of Kyoto Imperial University, the new Institute will concentrate its energies on the establishment of a new racial policy."

Planes Always Ready To Attack Enemies

(Continued From Page 1)

with ghastly looking rain clouds. This shows that the weather conditions over the Solomons always change.

When we landed at our base, the commander of the air unit asked me to give my impressions of the aerial trip. "Islands, clouds and the sea—these alone came in sight," was my reply. Whereupon the commander laughed and said "Islands—that's splendid."

Tabuchi, Ex-M.P., Dies

Toyokichi Tabuchi, former member of the Diet, died of pneumonia at his Wakayama home on Friday. He was 62 years old. After graduating from Waseda University he was elected as Diet member five times.

Enemy Planes Bomb Two Japanese Ships Laden With Prisoners

Two Japanese steamers fully laden with Dutch war prisoners were bombed by three large enemy planes at a point west of Tavoy on January 15, according to a Rangoon dispatch to Domei. One of the ships was heavily damaged with the result that a great many of the war prisoners were either killed or wounded. Rescue work was started by Japanese without delay and, consequently, about 500 were saved, but the remaining 500 are missing, adds the dispatch.

CURTIN STRESSES DEARTH OF LABOR IN AUSTRALIA

Prime Minister Says 16,000 Men, 60,000 Women Needed From January-June

John Curtin, Prime Minister of Australia, on January 17 pointed out the serious crisis in manpower resources which is facing Australia, according to a Lisbon dispatch to Domei relaying a wire from Canberra.

"Australia will need a manual resource of 16,000 men and 60,000 women in the six months from January to June but if 60,000 persons can be conscripted, it would be considered an exceptional showing," declared Curtin.

"In order to attain a manual power of 60,000 persons," he added "it would necessitate a limitation in the production of unnecessary supplies and the promulgation of a system rationing the allocation of these goods.

"The 'white collar' laborers, who form the greatest proportion in Australia's manual resources are not physically suited for military services consequently, it is necessary to mobilize factory workers for military duties but this leads to a serious problem in the amelioration of workers in the 'Australian industries."

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HITOTSUBASHI BOWS TO REICH HOCKEY XI

Visiting Old Boys Beaten By 5-3 Score in Game at Y.C.A.C. Field

In one of the most thrilling hockey games seen this season, the powerful German hockey eleven defeated the Hitotsubashi outfit by 5 goals to 3, in a game played on the Yokohama Country and Athletic Club's field in Negishi on Sunday.

The game was replete with thrills and the outcome was held in doubt until the very end. The loser's, who rate as one of the strongest Old Boys teams in the country, gave a flashy display of hockey and they were rather unlucky to come out at the short end of the score. The former Shodai boys were superior as far as stick-work was concerned, and their play in midfield was a revelation, but they lacked thrust in front of the goal.

Germans Keep Lead

The Germans, on the other hand, turned in a hard aggressive brand of hockey and never let a scoring chance slip with the result that they always maintained the lead. The visiting front line worked well as a unit with Tanaka, Kikuchi and Nakajima giving outstanding performances. For the winners, Dohm was the most outstanding, this clever forward accounting for three of the five goals scored by his side. E. Levedag and Pekrun each accounted for a goal apiece.

The visitor's were seen attacking from the outset and both Burmester and Levedag had their hands full in defending their goal. After five minutes of fast play the visitors notched their first goal of the match through Tanaka, who sent a sizzling shot past Meisinger after receiving a neat pass from Sekido on the wing. They netted again immediately afterward, but the goal was nullified owing to an infringement.

The Germans attacked in turn and E. Levedag scored the equalizer when he snapped up Schuette's cross from the wing to net with a hard drive that beat goalie Hosoya completely. Some midfield play followed, but the Germans launched another breakaway that resulted in a goal, Dohm giving his side the lead with a beautiful shot from close quarters.

The loser's pressed heavily but the German defense managed to stem their attacks. Levedag and Burmester were outstanding during this period while Meisinger, in goal, also pulled off a number of good saves. The winner's increased their lead when Dohm scored with the best goal of the match, following a brilliant bit of individual effort. Back came the former Shodai stars and their efforts were finally rewarded when Kikuchi made no mistake with his drive from close quarters.

Halftime Score Unchanged

Halftime found the score unchanged with the Germans leading by three goals to two. The second half opened with the loser's going all out for the equalizer and they kept bombarding the German goal but were unlucky not to score. Schuette and Dr. Engel were outstanding on defense and they played a prominent part in breaking up the Hitotsubashi attacks.

The visitor's were not to be denied however and in 15 minutes Nakajima reduced the German lead when his strong drive from the edge of the circle found the corner of the goal. Both sides gave an excellent display of hockey at this stage. The German goal seemed to bear a charmed life and all the visitor's efforts went for naught. Dohm came through with his third straight goal while Pekrun completed the scoring for the day when he netted with a fast shot in the last five minutes of play. No further scoring took place and a fast and keenly contested game went to the Germans by the score of 5 goals to 3.

The German second team took on the Tokyo Shokadaigaku eleven in the afternoon and were defeated by the score of three goals to nil. The play on the whole was ragged and the German attack failed to materialize. The visitor's scored 2 goals in the first half and added another after the interval.

Captain Ackenhausen turned in a hard game while both Vogt and Harriss were outstanding on defense.

The Lineups

Germans: Messrs. Meisinger, Burmester (captain), E. Levedag, Schuette, Dr. Engel, Fehlen, Sonnenschein, E. Levedag, Jr., Pekrun, Dohm and W. Schuette.

Hitotsubashi: Messrs. Hosoya, Nakazato, Tonomura, Midzuno, Kuruchi, Taru, Kojima, Tanaka, Kikuchi, Nakajima, Sekido.

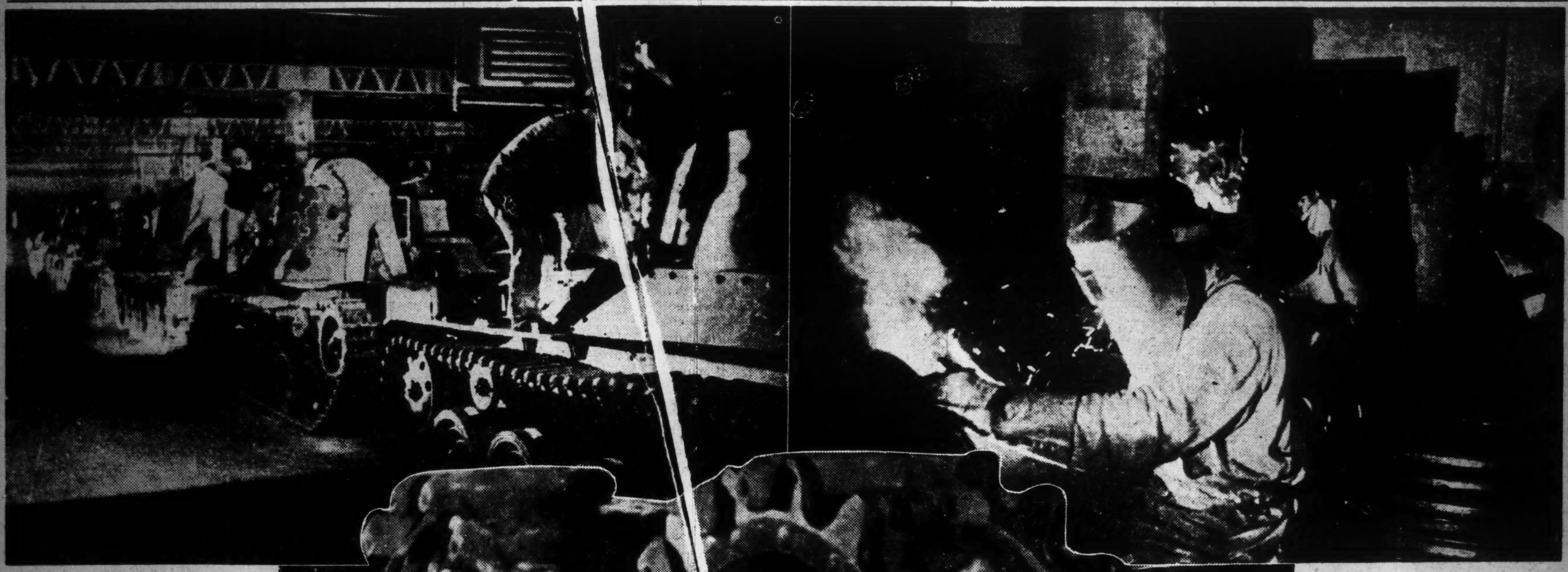
Referee: Glombik.

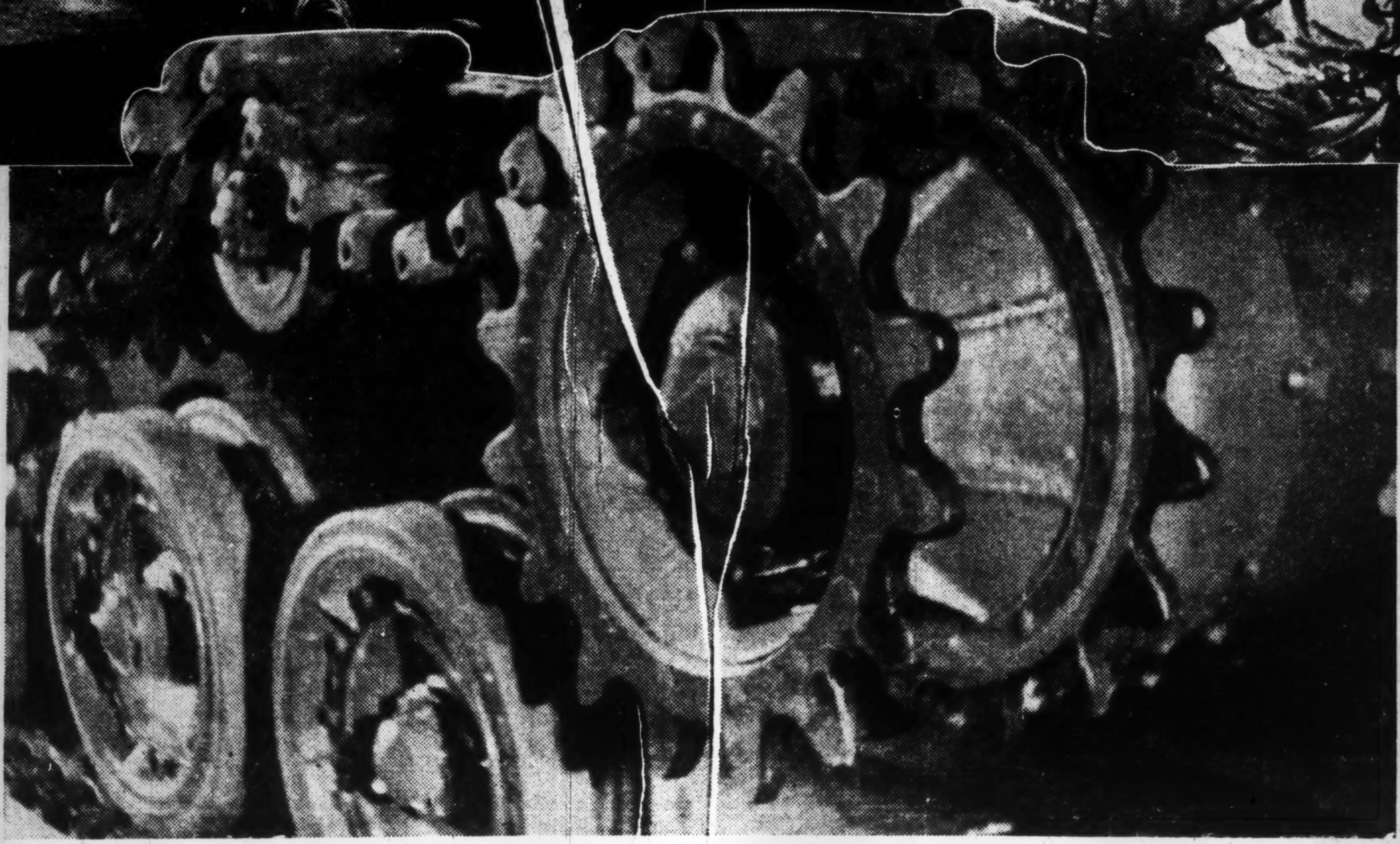
Spuds Flourish in South

Hokkaido spuds are making themselves quite at home in the high plateaus of the Southern Regions. The Asahi indicates that the climatic and agricultural conditions of land in the south which is 1,200 feet above sea level are identical to those of Hokkaido and very conducive to the production of potatoes. One crop can be easily harvested in 60 days. Already in French Indo-China, starchy tubers are being grown with excellent results, and it is expected that the Philippines and the East Indies will also go in for the cultivation of Hokkaido spuds

+ + + + JUGGERNAUTS OF STEEL AND FIRE + + + +

From the Swiftly Moving Assembly Lines of Nippon Rolled Forth the Sturdy Tanks That Made History in the Fall of Singapore, Hongkong, Corregidor . . .





Tanks . . . tanks as rugged and powerful as the sterling men that man them, tanks with the swift, smooth efficiency of whippets are the tanks of Nippon. From the frontier-lands of the far north to the sweeping hinterlands of China, in terrain harsh and rough as that of Corregidor, under blistering tropic suns and in sub-zero weather these tanks have proved their merit.

The clang of giant machinery, the busy hum of men hard at work fill the factories of Nippon where these tanks are born. These deadly machines, counterparts of those that have already won their spurs on the far flung fields of battle, are being turned out in mass quantities, row upon row of them, grim reminders that Nippon will fight on until the final flag of victory is raised over East Asia.

(Passed by the War Ministry)

ACADEMIC BODIES URGED TO BOOST CULTURE STUDY

Nine Meetings Arranged in Tokyo, Kyoto, Sendai, Fukuoka and Kobe

For successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia and establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, the Committee for the Promotion of Academic Studies has decided to urge the learned societies of this country to further concentrate their efforts on the cultural construction of Greater East Asia.

Accordingly, the subject will be discussed at the meetings of the various learned societies this year.

The 1943 schedule of the meetings of the leading learned societies is as follows:

Japanese Language and Literature Society to be held in Tokyo early in May; Pedagogic Society at Kyoto about the middle of May; Art Society at Tokyo early in June; Natural Science Society at Tokyo toward the end of June; Philosophic Society as Sendai about the middle of July; Jurisprudence Society at Tokyo early in October; Historic Society at Fukuoka toward the end of October; Economic Society at Kobe early in November; and Geographic Society to be held at Tokyo toward the end of November.

FRENCH PLAY IS SLATED

To Be Shown at Dai Toa Kaikan From January 24

The Toho Dramatic Society will present a Japanese version of an original play by Moliere, famed French author, for three days beginning January 24 at the Dai Toa Kaikan.

Tetsunari Nishikata is producing the noted French play which has been translated into Japanese by the late Dr. Takamatsu Yoshie.

Other features accompanying this production include a recitation of the dramatic poem Yellow River, written by Kimiyasu Shima and a dramatic one act play entitled The Squall, written by Kunio Kishida and directed by Yasuo Takagi.

NIPPON SOLDIERS STUDY YUNNAN NATIVE TONGUE

Cantonese Born in Taiwan Helping Japanese With Chinese Dialect

The Japanese soldiers on the Yunnan front, in the few available minutes between gunfire, are enthusiastically learning the Yunnan dialect to serve better the cause for better understanding between the people of Yunnan and Japan, reports the Yomiuri-Hochi.

A lack of the knowledge of the dialect was a sore handicap to the Japanese troops who have been transferred to this area from the other Southern Regions. Without a knowledge of the Yunnan dialect's equivalent for vegetables and water, the Japanese soldiers found that their alimentary canal might have to undergo some deflation.

Fortunately, reports the Yomiuri-Hochi, a Cantonese who was born in Taiwan and who could speak Japanese, Chinese and the Yunnan dialect fluently, has come to their rescue. The Taiwan youth related that at the time of the speedy march of the Japanese troops in Burma, he lost all means of escape and was forced to hide himself in an automobile for want of a better cover.

The Japanese soldiers in Yunnan have selected him as their tutor and for a few minutes every day, picked soldiers from the different units are learning to enlarge their Yunnan vocabulary.

Meanwhile, just beyond the border in Burma, the monks are taking an extreme interest in the Japanese language. These men in cassocks who frowned on the study of the English language are attending Japanese language schools. At present a Burmese-Japanese language is being complied by the authorities, the Yomiuri-Hochi adds.

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Gaimusho Greatly Moved by Contribution From Hokkaido Boys to Console Diplomats

A long letter of sympathy, written in pencil and accompanied by a contribution of ¥10 as "comfort money for the diplomats," reached the Foreign Office recently according to Domei. The letter had been sent by a representative of the Boys Group of the Gabino National School in the suburbs of Hakodate.

"Our village is located on the outskirts of Hakodate City," the letter read, "but being remotely situated in the mountain regions, the 47 families, composing the village, engage in charcoal burning and woodcutting, and farming only as a side business. Our school consists of elementary and advanced departments, with 47 pupils and one teacher. At school, we were told that together with the valorous soldiers striving for the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, the diplomats, stationed in enemy or friendly countries, were also working very hard at their important task of maintaining friendly relations between nations. We felt very grateful to our diplomats."

The Foreign Office staff was greatly moved by the warmth of the feelings of these young pupils, in sending this letter of sympathy and comfort money, the first of its kind to be sent to the Foreign Office.

Profoundly impressed by the understanding evinced by these young pupils with respect to the importance of international diplomacy, the Foreign Office staff pledged anew their indefatigable efforts to serve the nation to the best of their ability in the diplomatic field and are contemplating on how best to use the contribution.

A portion of the letter reads: "Last year when we were worried about the safety of Ambassadors Nomura and Kurusu, our teacher told us that, as the Japanese soldiers were strong, there was no need for any concern. We were certainly glad.

"The enclosed money was earned from supplying our school with wood during the winter. We used to buy books with money thus earned, but this time we decided to give the money to the diplomats."

Collecting the money earned from wood supplied to the school, which totalled ¥20 in all, the boys had sent ¥10 to the Imperial Army and the remaining ¥10 to the Foreign Office.

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STUDY OF AIR CURRENTS SLATED DURING ECLIPSE

Japanese Scientists Will Make Investigation in Plane February 5

A detailed investigation into the action of air currents during the eclipse of the sun, will be one of the main duties of observers during the precious two seconds when the total eclipse occurs at 7:53 a.m. on February 5, it was revealed by the authorities of the Central Meteorological Observatory, reports Domei.

In an airplane carrying the observers, and piloted by Kinzo Negishi, a member of the Miho Aeronautical Meteorological Observatory, a careful survey of the temperature, humidity, air currents and other phenomena connected with the eclipse will be made.

During the previous eclipse which occurred in Hokkaido on June 19, 1936, a similar attempt was made but, owing to engine trouble of the airplane carrying the observers, the plan was given up.

It was revealed that all ground preparations have been completed for observing the eclipse and that the officials have great hopes of a successful addition to the general knowledge of this natural phenomenon.

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"SALON" stove, handy and charcoal-burning heater for a Japanese room, good condition. Box 405, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

VACUUM cleaner, Victor Victrola, carpet and cooking range. Apply Box 429, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

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The Way of a Hero!

It is not only against human or physical enemies that a soldier has to fight. He may bayonet down his foes like muffins, or charge enemy pill boxes and snatch away machine-guns with his bare hands; he may march a thousand miles over blazing desert sand or across blood-freezing icy wastes; and he may smile nonchalantly at overwhelming odds or remain as cool as a refrigerator even when red-hot bullets thud into his flesh. In short, he has a tough time. But his toughest time comes when the softly-whispered "Yes" that he has longed to hear resolves into a metallic denial that wrenches him more than dum-dum bullet or red-hot shrapnel. It is then that a hero's real stuff shows itself. . . .

By TOSHIHIKO TAKEDA
From Tsuwamono no Michi
Translated by M. Tanaka

The bus stopped under the cedar tree at the entrance of the village. Hideo hopped off and hurried down the narrow path, his heart buoyant as the sunbeams that danced about the field around him.

It was a bright Sunday afternoon. The birds chirped cheerfully in the clear blue sky. The hurrying figure of Hideo in his khaki army uniform added to the quaintness of the peaceful rural scenery. On his epaulette shone two stars. He had been promoted to a first-class private and was on his way home to show them to his mother and sister.

"Won't mother be glad." He broke into a smile as he thought of her waiting for him at his home beside the forest.

"I'm sure Yaechan is there too, preparing a good meal for me with Mineko." The sweet face of the country maid came before his eyes.

It was only from last year that Hideo had begun to find his return home so joyous. "If home could be so joyous, I wish I hadn't run so wild and cause mother so much worry." He thought again of his dissipated life of the past years.

Disliking farming, he had taken to drinking at so young an age as 20 and had begun to frequent the drinking houses in the village, until finally he had to leave his hometown. He went to Osaka, then to Kobe, and soon he found himself in low company with almost no hope of redemption. But salvation came to him in the form of conscription.

Forced to return home, he left for his hometown, after an absence of three years, and there he met for the first time this maiden, Yaeko.

Yaeko was the ward of Matsuda the next door neighbor two years ago, becoming fast friends with Hideo's sister, Mineko, and had been comforting the lonely mother and daughter in many ways.

It was this Yaeko that made him look forward to Sundays. Ever since they made vows for the future, the happiness, combined with the rigid army life, made a changed man out of the lazy and wild Hideo.

At Home Again

"Mom, I'm back," His voice was cheerful.

"Why, brother!" A youthful voice came from the other side of the sliding screen, and in the next minute, a young girl was at his side. It was Mineko.

"How do you like this." Hideo showed his stars.

"You got another one!" Mineko exclaimed, but there wasn't the joy in her face that Hideo had expected,

"Where's mother."

"She has gone to Yaeko-san's home."

Much as he had wanted to show himself in the uniform, he took it off and changed into the kimono his sister took out for him. At that moment the back door opened.

"Hideo, you have come back?"

Hideo could not wait for his mother to come up. "Yes, mom, And look!" Picking up the uniform, he showed her the stars.

"Well, well, well, I am proud of you," She seemed glad, but the other to whom Hideo wanted to show was still not there.

"Is er . . . Yaechan all right? She's not ill or . . . ."

"Oh, no. She's fine." Something, however, seemed to be lagging in Mineko's mind.

The back door opened again. "It's Yaechan." Hideo jumped up.

However, the figure that appeared was not that of Yaeko but that of her aunt.

"Thank you for being so nice to my mother and sister while I am away." Hideo greeted her heartily. But the aunt nervously sat at the entrance and turning toward Hideo's mother, said "Oraku-san, did you tell Hideo-san about it?"

"No, not yet. I have meant to tell him, but. . . ." The two looked at each other.

"You have something to tell me?"

"Well, you see. . . . Oraku-san, you tell him. I really have no way of apologizing to him."

"What has happened anyway?"

"You see, Hideo," the mother picked up courage to tell. "Yaeko-san is going to be married."

"What Yaeko-san?"

"Hideo-san, I am very sorry. Please forget that child from today. See, I am begging forgiveness of you like this." She bowed low before him. Hideo could say nothing. The world which had finally brightened for him was a mass of gloom again.

"As you know," the aunt continued. "My husband's long illness has left us almost penniless, and we would have starved long ago had it not been for the head of the Takamatsu Company, the dealer of strawbraids."

She then related how Tsuneo Takamatsu, the young master of the firm had been attracted by the pretty Yaeko, who often went there to take the straw braids she made, and had come to ask for her hand.

"So, you see, we did refuse once, but having so much obligation to them, we couldn't refuse any more."

"That's enough. I see it all now." Hideo bit his lips.

"Then you will forgive us?" Hideo could say nothing, for he was burning with mortification.

"Please don't think bad of us, Hideo-san."

"Don't worry." His brows twitched. "I am a soldier. I hold no attachment for a girl who has sold herself."

"Hideo," His mother scolded him, but he was no longer the Hideo of a few minutes ago.

"Go home! Go home this very minute! I don't want to see you," he screamed. Surprised by his sudden burst of anger, Yaeko's aunt scurried home.

The Sub-Lieutenant's Advice

From that day Hideo once more became the dissipated youth of the past years. He picked quarrels with his comrades at the barracks and often got into a terrible fight. One day he picked a quarrel with another sitting next to him at the drinking house, the quarrel soon broke into a fight.

"Okuda, stop!" "You conceited fool!" Other soldiers came in, and beating him from all sides, threw him out of the house.

"Anyone who hit me, come here. I'll show you. Hang with a brother in arms. Hang with a soldier. Come on! Fight like a man!"

Twilight fell over the barracks. Just then a sub-lieutenant passed by.

"Isn't this Okuda?"

"Yes, sir." Hideo rose up staggering and gave a clumsy salute.

"Fool! So you have fought again." Come with me. "The sub lieutenant took hold of Hideo's hand and dragged him to the edge of the moat nearby.

"Sit down!" Hideo sat down with the officer on the root of a pine tree growing there.

"Okuda." The sub-lieutenant's voice was calm now. "You're a silly fool, aren't you."

"Yes, sir."

"You think an Imperial soldier should go to the dogs just because he has been cold-shouldered by a woman?"

"No, sir."

"You have changed much this year, Okuda. Do you think I as your superior haven't noticed it?"

"No, sir."

"You have no backbone."

"Yes, sir."

"You ought to bite your tongue and die. It would be better for the country. Don't you think so?"

"Y-yes, sir." Tears of mortification welled up in Hideo's eyes.

"Ha! Ha! Ha! So you're chagrined. Aren't you?"

". . . . . ."

"Answer! Aren't you?"

"Yes, sir. Very much so, sir."

"Then take revenge."

"Sir?"

"Take revenge like a man. Understand? Don't kick up a row at the other man's house or go after the girl with a knife. That's not what you call a man's way. Fight openly and straight. You understand?"

"No, sir. I don't understand. Sub-lieutenant. . . ."

"What do you want?"

"Won't you teach me how I can take revenge like a man?"

"Surely." The sub-lieutenant arose and suddenly shouted, "Attention!" Hideo jumped up and stood erect as though he was worked by a spring.

"Listen carefully, Okuda. The cleanest and most man-like way of avenging yourself is to lead the rest of your life in that position. And that is called the soldier's spirit. To stand erect and be always at guard without the slightest falsity in yourself. That is the essence of the Imperial Precept to the Army and Navy. Even after you are discharged from service, try and live with that spirit for 20 years. Lead a straight life. In other words do your work with your heart and soul without allowing yourself to go loose for even a second. Then you will become a real man, and your vengeance is wreaked before you are aware of it. No, I mean, you will forget about such a small matter as vengeance.

"If you lose your head and go drinking, why, that means the girl has got you in her hands. You don't want to be such a weakling.

"Once I have been your instructor, I am like your parent. I hate to have my son acting like that. What do you say, Hideo. Let's you and I always have our mind at attention and serve our country."

"Yes, sir. I will." Hideo felt himself overwhelmed by emotion. Hot tears ran down his cheeks.

"Don't let yourself go for even a second."

"No, I won't sir."

"You must always be straight and sincere. Even if you seem straight, if your mind isn't, you'll fall with the slightest push."

"Yes, sir."

"Then it's a promise."

The warmth and the encouraging teachings of his superior went to his heart.

"Sub-lieutenant!"

"What is it?"

"I promise you."

"Thank you. Don't forget."

"No, sir."

"At rest!" At that moment a bugle call rang out from the barracks and trailed off into the evening sky.

The Sentry

Attention of the mind! . . . The sub-lieutenant's ardent teaching blew away the gloom from Hideo's heart and brightened him. His drinking having stopped, his popularity among the soldiers revived.

The winter passed and spring was at the height of her glory. It was on April 9. The Regimental Flag Day, to which the soldiers had long looked forward, was only a day ahead. Everyone was busy with the preparation for the big day.

Suddenly the corps commander shouted, "First Class Private Okuda. I command you to be on sentry duty for the flag tomorrow during the celebration."

"Yes, sir." Hideo could not but feel sad to have to stand the whole day beside the flag while others were enjoying their time in fancy dress parades, wrestling, and other such functions.

"Okuda," the corps commander continued. "This has been specially ordered by the Section Commander. See to it that nothing happens."

A special order from the section commander, Sub-Lieutenant Kagawa—so he means to train me. Hideo thought and felt grateful to his ever thoughtful superior.

The following day was clear and beautiful. After the solemn rite, the half-torn regimental flag, which told of its glorious history, was raised on a little platform in the middle of the barracks compound. Hideo stood on guard before it, the rifle firm in his hand.

Lively marches flowed through the barracks and joyous shouts and laughter intermingled with the sounds of drums, trumpets, and bugles came to Hideo, who stood alone away from the gay crowd.

However, he was not kept lonesome. Though there was none of the gaiety here, people after people came to pay their respect to the flag.

"Father, this is the regimental flag, isn't it?" A boy was asking his father.

"Yes, son. Pay your respects to it. It has gone through both the Sino-Japanese and the Russo-Japanese Wars and has protected our country through the storm of bullets in the battlefields. The strength of the Imperial Army lies in the sacredness of the flag."

"It makes you feel straight, doesn't it."

"It does. I feel my whole self purified when I look at this flag. The whole Nippon nation become brothers and make their lives one under this flag. When you think of this you can't think of selfish things, can you?" The father and the child bowed reverently before the flag and went their way.

That's it. Always carry the banner in your heart. He understood distinctly why Sub-lieutenant Kawahara had put him on that duty.

Among the crowd coming toward the flag was a young couple talking and smiling to each other. The husband, a neat-looking gentleman, came forward before the flag and bowed. The wife followed him, and came before Hideo.

"Ah!" Hideo almost gave a shout. The young wife showed the same surprise. Although her appearance was greatly changed in her beautiful attire, she was none other than the Yaeko who had left Hideo to marry another.

"Yaeko. It's Yaeko!" Hideo was about to lose his composure, when four young men approached and standing before the flag, bowed reverently.

"The flag!" The graceful figure of Yaeko was no longer before him. There were only the flag and the phantom of heroes dying under the flag. Strangely, his mind became as calm as water.

The Booth

Three years passed by. On a street not far away from the business center of Osaka City stood a drinking booth run by a young man of about 25 and a girl of about 21, whose comely face had apparently attracted the many young customers.

"What are they? Husband and wife or brother and sister?" One was saying.

"Well, she calls him brother."

"Maybe that's how she's making all the business." The cold north wind blew, carrying with it the leaves and pieces of paper that were lying on the frozen ground.

"By the way," the brother was saying in the few leisurely moments, "Who were you saying you met today?"

"O, let's forget about it, brother."

"But why? Can't you tell me whom you met?"

"Well, you see. . . . I met Yaeko-san right over there."

"Yaeko-san? Is she in Osaka now?"

"She was saying that since her husband's business wasn't going right, they came to Osaka last year."

The brother and sister, who were Hideo and Mineko, of course, had come to Osaka soon upon their mother's death, and had opened this tiny booth. Never forgetting Sub-lieutenant Kawahara's teachings for a minute, he worked sincerely, earnestly, and bravely, with the same spirit as that of a soldier fighting under the flag.

However, honesty and sincerity in a business does not always bring prosperity. His policy of less profit and more selling proved to be very difficult.

"We mustn't give up." Encouraging each other, the brother and sister persevered, until finally they won the trust of the neighborhood and soon business began to run very smoothly.

"Any children to them?" Hideo asked after a pause.

"There was a three-year old boy and a baby with her. And you know, brother, she looked awfully worn out."

Hideo remained silent.

"She was saying that her husband lost his money in the stock market and has taken to drinking."

"You had time to talk of such details?"

"Why, yes. She lives only a few blocks away from here."

"It's a shame she has come into such a plight"

"She was crying, brother, saying that she had no courage to face us."

The Customer

A customer came in. "Sake."

"Yes, sir." Hideo placed before him a dish of soyed herring-roe and a tiny sake cup.

"Give me a large cup."

"Yes, sir." The customer roughly took the cup and gobbled the sake.

"One more."

Hideo looked at the customer. His face was dark and gloomy. "He is not drinking because he likes it Something's troubling him." Hideo muttered to himself.

The customer took another cup, and then another. The last street car had passed, leaving the street in profound stillness. The shops on the street were all closed. Now and then the cold north wind blew under the pale street lights.

After emptying the fourth cup, the man closed his eyes and heaved a deep sigh. Then stretching out his hand wearily, growled, "One more."

Hideo wondered whether he should give or not. That man must have a wife and children. Moreover, he was going to ruin. Hideo stood looking at him.

"What's the matter. Hurry up!"

"Excuse me, sir, for asking you such a question, but are you enjoying your drink?" Hideo asked gently.

"What!"

"I'm sorry if I seem rude, but may I suggest that you leave the last bottle for tomorrow? You might ruin your health."

"So you don't want to let me drink."

"Oh, yes I do want to let you drink. It's my business to sell you sake. But I hate to have any of my customers ruin his health. Don't you think you had better go now?"

The kind advice only served to peeve the drunkard.

"So you don't trust me!" With that he pounded the edge of the table with his fist. The cups, bottles, and plates on the table jumped up and fell upon the floor. The wild clamor echoed through the streets.

"What happened?" "What was that noise?" These who happened to be in the neighborhood came running in.

"Oh, nothing." Hideo smiled quietly, picking up the fragments. The ricksha men, who knew Hideo well, and who happened to be passing, would not have anyone causing riot in Hideo's booth.

In the next minute they were around the customer.

"I've been insulted, and so I hit the table. What more do you want." Ghastly pale, the customer came staggering to the rickshamen.

"Wait a minute, sir." Hideo went by him. Losing his head completely, the man swung his fist against Hideo's cheek.

"Sir!" Blood shot to Hideo's face and eyes. He grasped the hand, then calming himself into a gentle smile, said, "Come, let us go. I'll see you home."

Just then someone came running from the back, and seeing the drunkard, ran to him. She was a young woman of about 25, haggard and pale with a baby slung at her back. Although she was greatly changed, Hideo knew instantly that she was Yaeko.

"Don't you love your child?" She began to cry, forgetting the crowd around her. Then wiping her tears, she looked about to apologize for the trouble her husband had caused. Her eyes met those of Mineko.

"Mineko-san!"

"Yaeko-san!!" Mineko ran to Yaeko. Hideo hid beside the booth.

"Come, let us go home." Yaeko pulled her husband by the hand.

"All right. Then how much do I pay?" He drawled, going to Hideo. At that instant, Yaeko saw Hideo.

"Oh!" She could say no further.

"It's 95 sen for all. Mineko, see them on their way, will you." He too was crying.

Yaeko and her drunkard husband left, accompanied by Mineko. As Hideo stood looking at the sad figures, the warm, kindly face of sub-lieutenant Kawahara came before his tear-laden eyes.

For the Front Again

Four years fled by. The untiring efforts of Hideo had made him the owner of the Hinomaru Salon, a large and one of the most flourishing restaurants in eastern Osaka. The sister was now married to the chief cook, and with three heads and hearts united, the restaurant was on its way to a greater progress.

It was then that the China Affair broke out.

"From my figuring last night, I see that we have 50,000 yen in all including the goodwill of the store. Out of that you two take 20,000, while I take the same too, and let's leave the remaining 10,000 as capital for the store." He was saying to his sister one night.

"I don't deserve that much, brother."

"Why, you, you do. You take it. As for me, I'm going to donate my share for national defense, and start anew as a clerk in this store. I'm sure you know what I am trying to say."

"Yes, I do, brother," Knowing her brother well, Mineko was not surprised at her brother's plan.

"Then let's get an understanding from your husband too. Gosh, I feel relieved now. Now I have nothing to worry about."

"Master!" A young employee came dashing in. "It has come!" In his hand was a pink paper.

"I've been called!" Hideo's eyes brightened, and his firm lips broke into a smile.

"Now I can serve my country. Mineko, take care of everything, will you. I can fight now without any worry."

It was a few days before his departure for the front. His unit was divided into sections, where each member introduced himself to the other. "I am First Class Private Hideo Okuda."

"I am First Class Private, Shigeru Tomii."

"I am First class Private Tsuneo Takamatsu."

"Oh! You're: . . ." Hideo and Tsuneo Takamatsu looked at each other. This new brother in arms was Yaeko's husband who had taken Yaeko away from Hideo years ago. Tsuneo, of course, knew nothing of the matter. All that Tsuneo remembered about Hideo was that he was the owner of the booth where he had caused trouble one cold winter night, and that he was the brother of his wife's friend.

"I must apologize to you for that night."

"Oh, no. Forget about it."

"I'm really ashamed of myself. To tell you the truth, I have always wanted to see you once to thank you." Tears were glistening on his cheeks.

"You see, Okuda-san, you have really saved me." Takamatsu said later when the two were all alone.

"Had it not been for you, I wouldn't be here now to serve my country. At that time, I had lost in the stock market, and everything was going wrong with me. I wanted to die. I drank and drank every day, thinking of committing suicide. That night too, I wanted to drink myself to death. Then, your words . . . You asked me if I were enjoying my drink. I felt that you had seen through me, and I felt so ashamed of myself, I burst into anger.

"Then on our way home, I heard from your sister of your struggle. Why couldn't I be like you, I thought, and from the following day I was a changed man. Soon I opened a booth, which gradually grew into a fancy-goods shop. Now I can die any minute without worrying about my wife and children.

"I had been thinking of going to Osaka to thank you, when I was called, and now we have been brought together."

Hideo could not help thinking of the strange play of fate. It was one beautiful moonlight night. The ship was crossing the Genkai Sea.

"Okuda-kun," Takamatsu called Hideo who was staring into the moonlit sea. "You might not find this necessary, but if you don't mind, I'd be glad to have you use it." Takamatsu held out a white object.

"O, a Sennin-bari."

"Have you got one?"

"No, I was called so suddenly."

"Then won't you use this? My wife made it."

"Your wife?"

"Yes. She went to the busy streets of Kobe everyday, and beside making one for me, made this extra, which she tucked in my baggage for me to give to anyone who hasn't one. I wish you would use it. My wife will be pleased, too."

When Hideo bound his body with it that night, he was caught in an unutterable emotion.

"Now, I can die any time." He dreamily stared into the pallid moon above him.

The Way of a Warrior

The vast plain of North China was enveloped in the gloom of twilight. The roaring of guns echoed through the moonlight. Three scouts of a certain troop were hiding in a trench near the enemy line.

"I hope nothing has happened to Takamatsu. He's rather late." Hideo whispered. Just then a gun roared again in the distance. The three looked at each other.

With the big battle set for tomorrow, the section to which Hideo belonged, had sent four scouts to reconnoiter the enemy. By some strange work of fate, Hideo and Takamatsu were both picked for the dangerous task.

Suddenly from behind the railway track, a soldier appeared.

"Takamatsu!" Hideo called.

"Report to the Superior Class Private! About 800 enemy soldiers are advancing toward this way along the river from a point about 800 meters from here. In a farmhouse about 400 meters from here are about ten enemy scouts. Report ended."

A gun report came from the forest before them. A bullet grazed Tomita's ear.

"Darn. . . .We've been discovered." The firing became fiercer.

"Ready, aim! Fire!" The three fired desperately.

"They're coming. Ten of them. They're the scouts."

"So they think they can beat us because they have more men." The ten figures approached nearer. The distance between the two groups were about a hundred meters.

"Come out and charge!"

"Hurrah!" The four men jumped out of the trench and dashed toward the enemy. One enemy fell, then another. In a minute about five were killed, two were attempting to make their escape.

"Don't let them run away." With this command from the Superior Class Private, the scouts pursued them.

The loud roaring of guns was heard again. Simultaneously, the Superior Class Private screamed out painfully.

"Superior Class Private!" Hideo, who was closest to him, ran to him. Hit through the head, the soldier soon expired.

Carrying the lifeless body of the superior class private, Hideo cried out, "It's the enemy's main unit. Let's hide in the trench." They were about to jump into the trench, when First-Class Private Toda fell into the trench with a groan.

"Toda! What happened." The remaining two jumped in after him. His breath was already inaudible. Another bullet swished beside Takamatsu. Hideo and Takamatsu looked at each other.

"So you are my last brother in arm." Their eyes seemed to say. Then suddenly Hideo gripped Takamatsu by the hand.

"Takamatsu, I'll remain here so you return to the company and report. The company mustn't be caught by this large enemy force. Quick! Go."

"No. You go."

"A scout's duty is very important. Dying is not the only way to show your loyalty. Go back now. You must go." Hardly had he uttered these words than Hideo stooped forward with a groan.

"Okuda." Red blood was throbbing out from under the hand that was pressed against the chest. "Okuda. The wound isn't serious. Keep up your spirit." Takamatsu tried to treat the wound.

"No. Leave me and go. Quick."

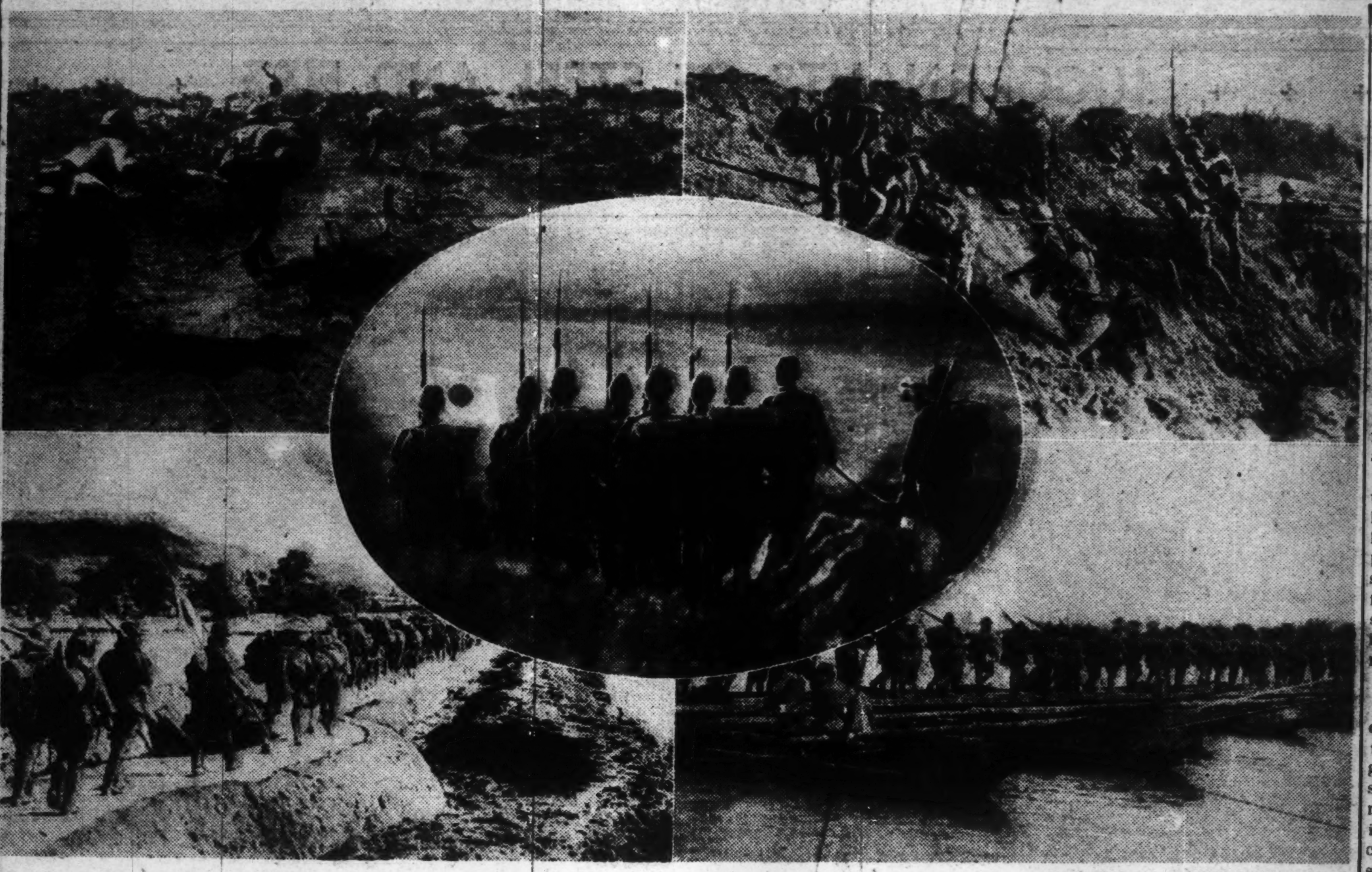
"But if we are going to die, I want to die together."

"Fool! Think of your duty. Fulfill it, and if possible, go back to your wife and children." His voice became thinner.

"Then I'm going. Have you anything you want to say?" Takamatsu pressed the dying man against himself.

"No, nothing." Smiling, Hideo gripped Takamatsu's hand.

"Tenno Heika Banzai! Banzai!" With these words, Hideo expired. The gun reports continued to tremble through the twilight that hovered over the battleground.



(Passed by the War Ministry)

Santaro Talks On

The Sensational Reforms Of The Tempo Era

Part 3

Lord Midzuno's wrath was kindled when he heard of cases of unseemly conduct on the part of priests, and he sounded the following warning: "All priests guilty of obtaining monetary loans by pledging articles belonging to their temples shall be punished; those acting as intermediaries in such transactions shall also be punished.

"As for creditors who lend money under such conditions, they shall have no legal justice in case their loans be repudiated. (Most of the precious articles and utensils associated with religious rites, often found among lovers of curios, were secured through such transactions involving the sins of priests and of money-lenders)"

Fireworks Forbidden

Of the various popular pleasures of Yedo one of the most famous was the fireworks of the Sumida River given every summer. As its fame spread, increasingly large sums of money were annually expended until in the Tempo period a single discharge of fireworks cost several ryo; so Lord Midzuno summoned one day Tamaya and Kagiya, the two principal pyrotechnists of Yedo, and imposed crushing limitations on their manufactures.

In the annual fireworks show of the Sumida a single discharge should not exceed in value 30 momme of silver (about 10 yen in present-day currency); and they were forbidden to sell to ordinary people fireworks dischargeable by bamboo pipes (that is, of larger and noisier descriptions).

Later on they were forbidden to sell certain varieties of crackers and other explosive toys which children liked to let off in the streets to the annoyance of passers-by. "Anything," Lord Midzuno declared, "which is likely to impede or embarrass passers-by should be stopped."

It was in the same spirit of clearing the streets of nuisances and obstructions that Lord Midzuno gave out that "the custom frequently observed in the streets of idle people playing at chess or Go in front of shops should be given up in future, inasmuch as such practices will attract curious spectators, and often hinder the traffic or obstruct the business of honest merchants." It was about this time that a wholesale prohibition of "luxurious toys" was promulgated, as mentioned in a previous article.

Female Feathers Clipped

Among other things the size and colors of flying kites were restricted: "No kites with elaborate designs shall be made or sold." The instructions in part read: "Among the playthings of children are found in these days expensive articles made of rare material or of elaborate designs, and inasmuch as children brought up with such toys will inevitably imbibe luxurious ideas, they shall be eliminated, and an official notice to that effect shall be put up at every conspicuous place in the city."

Tools and organs of amusement being thus duly regulated, Lord Midzuno now paid attention to the question of clothing, which, due to its endless variety, was a difficult propostion. Official injunctions naturally went into the smallest details. As a general principle it was stated that all stuff made or woven with unnecessarily painstaking labor, such as crepe, satin, etc., should not be used by ordinary people.

(To Be Continued)

TO GUIDE OUTPUT OF WORKS OF ART

Control Over Production, Sale Exportation Also to Be Exercised by Art Body

With the object of enforcing measures on a comprehensive scale for the control and guidance of the production, sale and exportation of various works of art which need to be preserved from the viewpoint of their technical importance, the Dai Nippon Art Association will hereafter start its activity under the auspices of the Commerce and Industry Ministry, the Education Ministry and the Tokyo Prefectural authorities, observes the Nippon Sangyo.

At the inaugural meeting of the parties concerned held on January 17, it was agreed that the presidency of the association would be assumed by Shinji Yoshino, formerly Commerce and Industry Minister, and the chief secretaryship by Kitaro Kunii, now in the service of the Commerce and Industry Ministry. Simultaneously, the articles previously drafted for the organization of this association were unanimously approved and the appropriation of expenditures required by the association for the first year of operation was likewise approved.

Organization and Work

The organization and routine work of the association are outlined below:

(1) The membership shall constitute the entire body of individuals engaged in the production in our country of works of art, and members shall be divided into three classes, viz., regular members, special members and honorary members. Again, it is understood that regular members shall be subdivided into "A" class members and "B" class members, the former representing makers works of art, and the latter classified makers' groups, sellers and exporters of works of art; special members shall consist of those claiming a combination of science and experience and those credited with distinguished services in the past pending judgment by directors of the association; and honorary members shall consist of those who have offered donations to the association.

(2) The association shall undertake the following items of routine work:

Control over production, sale and expertation of works of art, judgment of qualifications of makers and the variety of techniques for preservation, determination of quotas for production, quality examination, grading and price-fixing for products.

Control over sale, study of measures for quality improvement, unification of grading rules, selection of meritorious articles, introduction abroad of Nipponese works of art, encouragement of export trade, occasional propagation and exhibition of Nipponese works of art.

The Nippon Sangyo adds that the association will have its branch offices in various prefectures of the country go about their business in their respective jurisdiction, and that the Teikoku Art Association, the Art Exporters' Federation and the Prefectural Art Conference will naturally dissolve simultaneously with the establishment of the newly organized art association.

CHOSEN FAT COMPANIES TO USE VEGETABLE OILS

Will Utilize Copra, Palm Oil as Raw Products Hereafter Instead of Sardine Oil

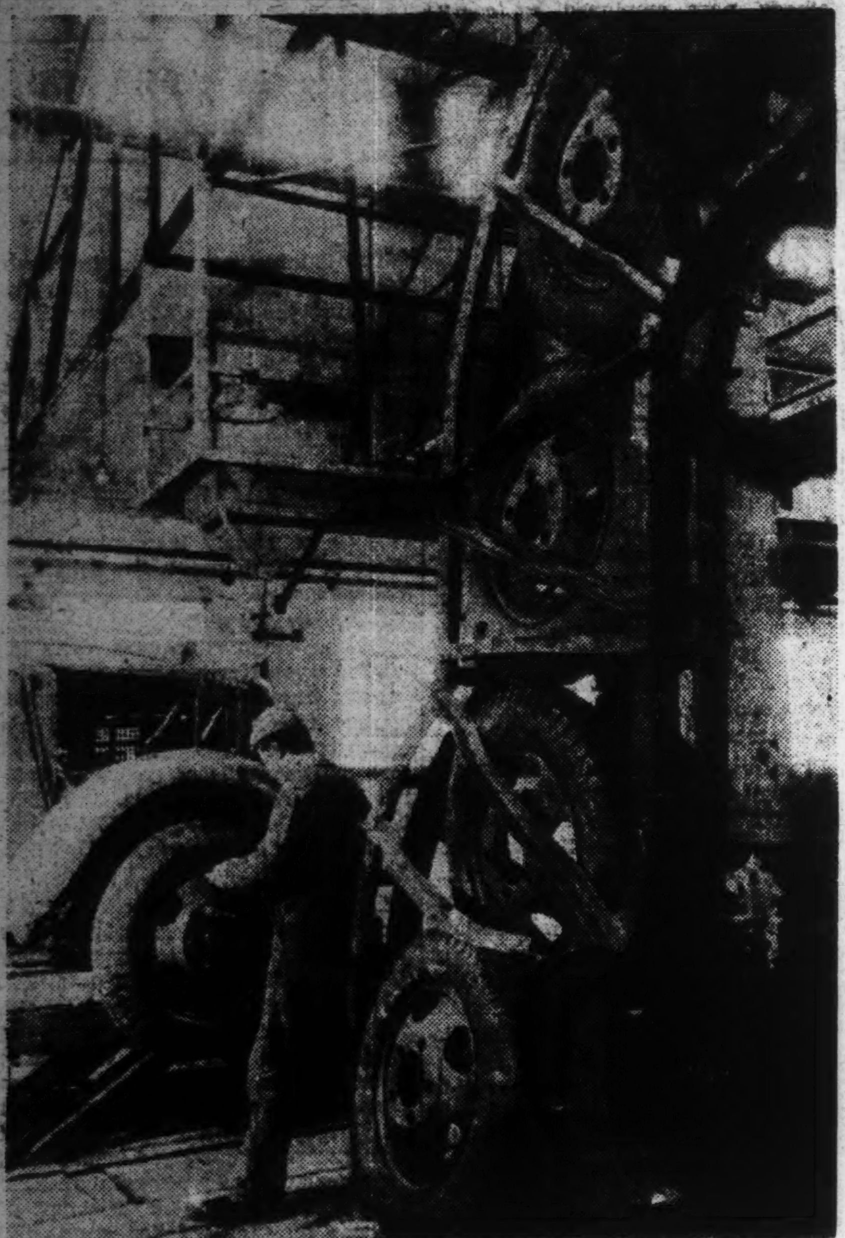
The Chosen Oil and Fat Industry Company, the Nippon Nitric Industry Company, and the Kyodo Oil and Fat Company of Chosen, which for the past many years have been manufacturing hardened oil, glycerine, soap and other products from sardine oil have decided to use as raw materials copra, coconut oil and palm oil hereafter instead of sardine oil in view of the steady increase in the supply of those vegetable oils from the southern regions, says the Mainichi.

In this connection, the Oil and Fat Control Association, with the aid of the Government authorities concerned, are studying most effective measures to immediately secure an ample supply of those raw materials from the southern regions.

This change in the business policy of the three companies mentioned above is welcomed in various circles in Nippon where substantial quantities of sardine are required as foodstuff.

The Agriculture and Forestry Ministry is considering the import of greater quantities of soya beans from Manchoukuo to Chosen for use by the oil and fat industries companies stated above.

Good Rubber for Manchou Motors



The type of rubber used is the most important factor in assuring the rolling resistance of all tires, whether of the solid, cushion or pneumatic type. High internal friction will cause rapid heating of the tire and may possibly lead to internal disintegration. The condition is aggravated if the rubber is soft and the tire runs under a large deflection. Thus the Anglo-American camp in losing the vast rubber resources to Nippon is suffering untold disadvantages in mechanized warfare, while Nippon has enough to spare even for Manchoukuo industry.

REICH FLAX OUTPUT SHOWS BIG INCREASE

Ten-Fold Expansion Made in Six Years—Kokusei Graph Reviews History of Fiber

With the intensification of world unrest in recent years, various countries in Europe, where raw cotton is not produced to any great extent, have come to bend their efforts on increased production of flax, which, as a textile material, has the oldest history and is most widely used on the Continent. Particularly in Germany, because of the effective measures taken by the government to encourage increased production under the first four-year plan aiming at self-supply of textile materials beginning 1933, the output has increased by leaps and bounds year after year.

According to statistics published in the January issue of the magazine Kokusei Graph, during the six years from 1933 to 1938, the industry made almost a ten-fold expansion both in planted area and crop, or from 4,889 hectares and 15,574 tons to 45,000 hectares and 145,400 tons respectively. This was a very remarkable development indeed and it contributed greatly to the security of self-supply not only of textile materials but of essential war resources, along with the progress in the artificial fiber manufacturing industry.

Has Old History

The history of cultivation of flax in Germany is very old, explains the magazine. Already toward the end of the Medieval Era, linen goods were put on the European market, and it is said that the greater portion of the merchandise exported by the Hanse cities in exchange for the primitive products of North European and eastern countries was covered by linen goods turned out in Germany. After the Thirty-Year War, the cultivation of flax and production of linen goods was faced with complete destruction, but due to the protective policy adopted by Friedrich II, the industry was very much resuscitated. It is recorded that the total output of flax in 1787 in the Kingdom of Pruessen amounted to 9,000,000 thalers in value, occupying the first position among the textile materials in output, such as wool, silk and raw cotton.

Subsequently, however, the complete mechanization of the spinning industry, which was carried out in Britain, together with the resulting rapid strides taken by the cotton industry, dealt a fatal blow to the production of flax. Cotton yarn and cloth of low price produced under a modern system found their way even into the farming community in Germany who, giving up the growing of flax to meet their own clothing requirements, came to use cotton cloth instead of linen cloth woven by themselves and to cultivate more remunerative crops than flax. Thus flax cultivation underwent a rapid decline since about the middle of the 19th century. By 1913, the year previous to the outbreak of the first world war, the area under the crop had been reduced to no more than 6.7 per cent of that in 1850. However, during the progress of the war, with a view to securing self-supply of fiber materials whose import was stopped, strenuous efforts were made with success for increased production of flax, bringing up the output again to a point sufficient to fill the wartime requirements.

Export Was Continued

Even in the period of post-bellum inflation, although home consumption was restricted to the extreme, the export of linen products was continued and the cultivation of flax vigorously pushed. However, since 1923 a new slack again set in, showing a gradual decrease in output until in 1932 the planted area was registered at only 4,500 hectares. This was partly due to the effects of the worldwide depression then prevailing, but more largely to the supply of a large volume of the material of low price from the Soviet Union, then the largest flax-producing nation in the world.

In the meantime, the demand from among the Germans also showed sharp decreases year by year. The following figures will show what course the hemp spinning mills in Germany followed between 1913 and 1932:

Year	No. of Mills	No. of Spindles
1913	33	297,000
1326	31	225,000
1928	22	158,000
1930	14	90.000
1932	13	78.000

The consumption by the people per capita decreased also almost in the same proportion as the reduction in the number of spindles—from 0.80 ton in 1913 to 0.26 ton in 1930 and to 0.20 ton in 1932.

Inactivity Put to End

It was the agricultural expansion policy adopted by the Hitler Government that put an end to such extreme inactivity of the linen manufacturing industry. Positive measures for protection and encouragement of the industry, which had up to that time been left to take its own natural course, so to speak, were the main factors for the recovery of its prosperity. For example, the price of flax was guaranteed and premiums were given by the Minister of Food and Agriculture to those whose yields reached certain standards. In addition, various campaigns were conducted for increased outputs through having the farmers throughout the country understand the urgent necessity for flax cultivation.

Thus the cultivation of flax under the Hitler Government made a remarkable development and the demand from among the people also increased considerably. The consumption at home per capita increased from the 0.20 ton in 1932 as above mentioned to 0.43 ton in 1934 and 0.44 ton in 1935, and the hemp spinning industry recovered its former activity and prosperity as the following figures will indicate:

Year	No. of Mills	No. of Spindles
1933	19	90.000
1934	22	120.000
1936	24	170.000

In this way the flax industry in Germany under the present great war is being steadily expanded due to the hard efforts on the part of both the Government and the people in closest cooperation.

MORE MONEY KEPT IN SAVINGS BANKS

Deposits at End of 1942 Show Gain of ¥1,935,000,000 Over Preceding Year-End

According to the figures given by the Savings Banks Control Association, the total amount of deposits with the savings banks in Nippon Proper at the end of 1942 was ¥7,477,000,000, showing an increase of ¥1,935,000,000 as compared with the figure for the end of 1941, says the Nippon Sangyo.

The remarkable increase in the amount of national savings during last year is an embodiment of the strong resolution of the Nipponese nation to prosecute the present war at any cost.

The following table shows the yearly increase of deposits with all the saving banks in Nippon Proper since the outbreak of the China Affair:

At the end of:	Amount in million yen	Increase since December of previous year (in millions)
1937	2.174	277
1938	2.639	464
1939	3.452	813
1940	4.580	1.128
1941	5.708	1.127
1942	7.477	1.935

It is noteworthy that the increase in the twelve months ending December, 1942, was twice as large as that in the twelve months ending December, 1941.

Now, of the total amount of deposits with the savings banks amounting to ¥7,477,000,000, about 72 per cent, or ¥5,384,000,000 belong to ordinary and fixed deposits, about 27 per cent, or ¥2,072,000,000, to time deposits, and the remaining one per cent to miscellaneous deposits.

Mostly in Bonds

The greater portion of these deposits are invested in national bonds and other negotiable papers as observable in the fact that the total amount of such papers with the savings banks at the end of 1942 was ¥6,897,000,000, showing an increase of ¥1,877,000,000 as compared with the December of the preceding year. In other words, about 92 per cent of all the deposits with those banks was invested in bonds and other negotiable papers.

The national bonds in the possession of these banks at the end of December last was ¥4,712,000,000, which corresponds to 86 per cent of the total amount of all the negotiable papers owned by them at the time in question.

In other words, the savings banks in the country are now playing the role of a means of absorption of the national bonds as revealed by the figures to follow:

Negotiable Papers Owned by the Savings Banks at the End of December, 1942
(In million yen)

National bonds	4.721
Prefectural governments' bonds	126
Foreign bonds	322
Debentures	1.431
Shares	304
Total	6.897

National Bonds Owned by the Savings Banks Since 1937
(In million yen)

At the end of:		Incr. since December of preced'g year
1937	1.156	—
1938	1.438	212
1939	1.889	451
1940	2.609	719
1941	3.344	735
1942	4.712	1.368

Concerning the increase observed in the deposits with savings banks in Nippon Proper in the third quarter of the fiscal year 1942-43, the Finance authorities expressed their satisfaction when they said in effect:

"The amount of savings during the first quarter of the current fiscal year was ¥6,800,000,000, which was quite satisfactory. However, during the second quarter, about ¥4,000,000,000 was realized. This was not quite up to our expectations, for the total amount saved during the first half of the current fiscal year was ¥10,900,000,000 as against the ¥11,500,000,000 aimed at.

"As a result of the savings for the third quarter of this fiscal year, however, we have practically overcome what small difficulty that lay in our path, and we are now required to increase our national savings by ¥5,000,000,000, only during the three months beginning January before we save the ¥23,000,000,000 aimed at."

Bill Clearings

January 18
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	167,399	67.395
Balance	24.754	15.681

SOUTHERN INDUSTRIAL POSSIBILITIES

Laziness, Apathy Engendered by Anglo-American, Dutch Masters Among Southern Peoples Giving Place to Diligence, Zeal

Industrialization of the southern regions is not only possible but necessary for the building up of national defense and peace and order, said Lieutenant-General Takuma Nishimura, who was ordered home a few months ago from Sumatra, the last stage of his campaigns in the South, at a recent dinner party, in outlining the economic and industrial conditions he observed there while carrying on military operations.

"As you are well aware," he said, "the southern regions as a whole constitute an agricultural and pastoral land a source of natural wealth. This was the result of the Anglo-American and Dutch colonial policies, under which the regions had been prevented from making any industrial progress in spite of the abundant material resources available for it."

"The first problem which arises in connection with the industrialization of the southern areas is the relationship between industry and manpower.

"The native inhabitants are generally regarded as lazy, which I myself must admit, but this does not mean that they are incapable. The opinion that they are idlers is entertained not only by us civilized peoples alone but is shared by the more diligent of the native inhabitants themselves. A certain sultan whom I once interviewed said to me with a sigh that although it was easily possible to increase harvest his men were too lazy to listen to his encouragement."

The laziness on their part, however, was chiefly due to the colonial policies of their former Anglo-American and Dutch masters under whom all their earnings merely fattened their masters, which made them unwilling to work more than was absolutely necessary. Now that, however proper guidance is being given for them to appreciate the joy of work and as they have come to realize that they are members of the Co-Prosperity Sphere and that, have been entirely freed from Anglo-American and Dutch fetters, they will enjoy opportunities never yet accorded them in proportion to their talents and industry, they are fast turning into hard workers.

Skilled in Handicraft

"Next comes the question of their efficiency. Generally speaking, they are dexterous in handicraft arts. In French Indo-China they are skilful in French embroidery, while in Sumatra and Djawa the native inhabitants produce fine homespun and excellent Djawa chintz, for instance.

"As regards intellectual power they are, as a rule, uneducated—this also due to the colonial policy of their former masters but their craving for knowledge is very strong, so that by giving proper education we shall certainly be able to raise their mental level.

"I do not know what kind of industry is most adapted to the southern area, but in my opinion any type of industry which does not require too elaborate a technique can be established with good results by utilizing the manpower on the spot.

"It will be remembered that prior to the outbreak of the European War the French Indo-China authorities were proceeding with their plan to construct a large industrial zone on a large scale by depending on China for materials and using the coal obtained from the Hongay coal mines."

"In the light of the foregoing circumstances, I am convinced that industrialization of the southern regions is not only readily practicable under proper guidance but absolutely essential. In addition to the existing factories for production of materials, it is important to establish factories for manufacture of daily necessaries for the native inhabitants, such as earthenware, bicycles, textiles and the like.

Transit Vital

"For administration and development of the South it will, of course, be necessary further to expand the means of communications, both on land and sea as well as in the air.

"I am not qualified to speak of anything about administrative affairs, but in any case the area is so expansive that motorcars and railways on land and ships to connect the various islands in the Co-Prosperity Sphere by water cannot be too many."

Air transportation facilities must also be utilized to a greater extent. It is clear, therefore, that for the maintenance and development of the means of communications alone a considerable degree of manufacturing industry is necessary. As the saying has it that those who command the equator command the world, if the southern area is to be made the base of operations for worldwide expansion it must be equipped with appropriate facilities as such. This also necessitates an industrial advance in the future.

"Relative to manpower I just wish to add a few words about language. The study of the Nippon language is very popular and it is already used to a considerable extent. Malayan is a simple language, so a few months' study will be sufficient to serve your general needs."

In conclusion Lieutenant-General Nishimura pointed out that agricultural industry does not and will not lose its value as a staple industry in the southern area, particularly in the East Indies, both at present and in the future, by reason of the sunshine, heat, rainfall and soil in the area, which are ideally suitable for agriculture, but that when the inestimable natural resources still hidden underground are fully exploited and a large-scale industry is started, the value of the southern area as a big treasure-house for the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere will further be increased.

Closing Quotations Of Key Stocks And Bonds

Yesterday's final prices of key stocks and bonds on the Tokyo Stock Exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new (short-term)	81.90	—0.30
N.Y.K., new (short-term)	77.10	—0.20
Kanebo Spinning, new (short-term)	73.70	Same
Gov't Bond, Kogo 5%	108.15	Same

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Established 1880

Capital, Paid-up .. ¥100,000,000
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GENERAL TONE QUIET AS LONG-TERMS RISE

Prices Show No Effect of Government Announcement On Taxation

The Tokyo Stock Exchange was quiet and eventless yesterday, while it is noteworthy that prices of general stocks were perceptibly unaffected by the announcement the Finance Ministry made toward Saturday evening on the Government's plan for increasing indirect tax.

In the long-term section, Kanebo Spinning continued to rise ¥1.90 and its new ¥1.60 and Kanebo Industrial ¥1.60. At the same time Nippon Electric Metallurgical registered a gain of ¥1.90. On the other hand, Nippon Sand Iron and Mitsubishi Electric Machinery slipped ¥1.80 and ¥1.00 respectively for technical reasons.

The short-term section and the spot market were featureless and prices of leaders closed within a narrow range of fluctuations.

Long-Term Section

Yesterday's final prices of select issues in the long-term section were:

	—Delivery— Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
Kanebo Spinning (50)	126.0	127.5	127.0
Sino-Nippon Spin (50)	83.0	....	83.9
Teikoku Rayon (50)	....	....	....
Kurashiki Rayon (50)	71.8	71.8	72.8
Toa Hemp Ind (50)	73.5	73.9	72.7
Tokyo Hemp Yarn (50)	94.6	95.5	95.3
Kanegafuchi Ind (50)	80.7	81.3	81.7
Showa [illegible] Ind (50)	79.5	80.2	80.7
Nippon Nitrogen (50)	73.6	74.0	74.8
Second Section			
N. Y. K. (50)	91.3	92.0	92.0
O. S. K. (50)	85.0	85.2	86.0
Toyo Steamship (50)	69.9	....	68.8
Nissan Steamship (50)	63.7	65.8	65.6
Mitsubishi Mining (50)	89.2	89.7	90.1
Ishihara Ind (50)	71.1	71.7	72.3
Third Section			
Toyo Development (50)	....	....	....
Furukawa Elec Ind (50)	104.3	104.4	105.0
M'bishi Elec Mach (50)	128.9	127.4	127.7
Nippon Oil and Fats (50)	65.0	65.4	65.7
Nippon Beer (50)	93.0	94.0	93.7
Tropical Ind (42½)	42.2	....	....
Sumatra Dev. new (37½)	44.9	45.1	45.6
Asahi Glass (50)	97.8	97.8	96.4
Toa Tobacco (50)	93.2	94.8	94.6
Manchou Tobacco (50)	83.4	84.2	83.5

Short-Term Section

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Exch. new	81.6	2.0	1.5	81.9
N. Y. K. new	77.7	7.7	7.0	77.1
M'bishi Heavy Ind.	95.0	5.3	4.5	96.2
Kanebo Spin. new	73.3	4.2	3.1	73.7
Teikoku Rayon. new	66.6	7.5	6.6	66.9
Hitachi Iron Works	89.0	9.3	8.8	89.1
Osaka Exch. new	44.9	5.5	4.9	45.4
Nippon Steel Tube	69.5	9.9	9.5	69.6
Nippon Oil	75.5	5.7	5.5	75.9
S. M. R.	74.1	4.1	3.9	74.0
N. Y. K. old	91.0	1.5	1.0	91.3
Hokkaido Coal	74.5	4.5	4.0	74.2
Kanebo Spin. old	126.5	6.5	5.9	126.4
Toyo Rayon, new	52.8	3.0	2.8	53.0
Kokura Iron Works	54.5	4.9	4.5	54.8
Nippon Beer. new	44.6	4.9	4.4	44.4
Nippon Sugar, new	65.5	....	....	....
Ensuiko Sugar	62.8	2.8	2.5	62.6
Nippon Mining	61.7	2.0	1.7	61.7
Manchou Ind	59.9	60.0	59.9	59.9

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TOKYO, TUESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1943

Roosevelt's Latest Boast

The tremendous difference between the points of view of the official propagandists and of the non-official press in the enemy countries is so obvious as to have often invited comment. Another example of this glaring discrepancy was furnished within the last week or two by the official spokesmen of the United States and by the journals of the United States and Britain.

The question at issue was the vital one concerning the probable results of the fighting during the coming year. As is well known throughout the world, President Roosevelt himself set the course of the official propaganda when he boasted that 1943 would be the year of a great and extensive Anglo-American offensive. It was at no mere casual interview, but in his annual speech to Congress on January 7 on the state of the union that the President solemnly made this significant prediction. Naturally all the lesser officials reflected the President's point of view.

This optimistic point of view of the American President apparently failed to meet with general concurrence. The London Times practically contradicted the President when it stated in its editorial of January 14 that the recent experiences of the Anglo-American forces in fighting against the Japanese in the Southwest Pacific should shock the complacency of those who fatuously believe that Japan can be easily defeated. By inference, the editorial all but flatly asserted that a general offensive against Japan in 1943 was impossible.

In support of its contention, the London Times pointed out that since the Anglo-American forces had been swept out of the entire Southwestern Pacific area, they had succeeded in re-establishing armed contact with the Japanese in only a very few of the islands which constitute the remotest outposts of the Japanese conquests. Even in these limited spots, the outcome of the fighting has been far from what the Anglo-Americans expected or desired. But in addition to these limited localities, for the Anglo-Americans to engage in a general offensive, it would be necessary to drive the Japanese out of hundreds of other islands where the Japanese defense would probably prove to be at least as upsetting to the Anglo-Americans as in the regions where the Anglo-Americans have already made their disappointing attempt. Therefore, far from thinking of launching a general offensive, says the London Times, the Anglo-Americans should heed the warning of Prime Minister Curtin of Australia who says that Australia is still very far from achieving freedom from imminent danger.

The only way in which an offense can be launched against Japan, thinks the London Times, is for the Anglo-Americans to get in behind the Japanese positions in the East Indies. This can only be done by attacking the rear of the Japanese positions with overwhelming sea power. Then the Anglo-Americans must restore their power on the eastern side of the Bay of Bengal and reopen the Burma Road so that the Chungking forces will be able to launch an offensive. In other words, the London Times' conception of an Anglo-American offensive is not an Anglo-American offensive but a Chungking offensive.

But even to make this possible, it admits that it will be necessary for the Anglo-Americans to secure an overwhelming superiority of sea power. To state that condition is tantamount to stating that it is an impossibility. Thus an analysis of the actual military situation immeditely discloses that Roosevelt's boast of a general offensive in 1943 has no basis in fact.

One of America's most influential weeklies, Life, likewise presents a point of view startlingly similar to that of the London Times. In its issue of last week, it takes the United States navy authorities particularly to task for their conception of the strategy of operations in the Solomons. The American navy's plan, according to Life, is to retake one by one the islands occupied by Japan and finally to hit at Japan itself by so-called "land-sea operations." The fighting in the Solomon Islands is regarded by these American authorities as the first stage in the offensive by which they expect to retake all the Japanese-occupied islands.

Life however flatly states that such an operation remains in the far-off hypothetical future and infers that President Roosevelt's prediction of a general offensive in 1943 is fantastic. Mere aerial activity upon which the Americans have hitherto placed so much hope can never by itself constitute an effective offensive. A real offensive would entail huge sacrifices which the United States is unprepared to meet.

To back up its point of view, Life contends that even if the United States were to use all the battleships and aircraft carriers it possesses now together with all the battleships and aircraft carriers now under construction, the total would still be totally insufficient to attack with any degree of success the main bases of Japan. The reason is, Life goes on to explain, no fleet of warships, supported only by carrier-based aircraft, can successfully attack objectives within the range of Japan's land-based aircraft. All the experiences of the present war in the Pacific even from the first days prove this point, according to Life.

Thus it is that on the one hand as usual are the optimistic statements of the American authorities who, in the absence of the ability to report any tangible achievements on their part, have since the outbreak of the war been consistently issuing a succession of promises and predictions of what they will do in the future. On the other hand are the more realistic analyses of the non-official journalists who, basing their conclusions on the past record, arrive at totally different conclusions. Of course in view of the censorship and the wartime regimentation of public expression, these journalists do not dare contradict the authorities too openly or vigorously. But the innuendo of their remarks is clear enough for anyone with any sort of a background of true facts. The latest boast of President Roosevelt, like all his previous unfulfilled boasts, has thus been refuted by his own allies and his own people.

Different Kinds of Eyes

Our ordinary eyes see eight feet around us and three inches ahead of us. Whatever lies beyond these limits is vague. Some eyes there be that see behind and they make historians. Some eyes command a wide range of vision. They belong to journalists. Some eyes penetrate into depth but cannot cover any amount of space. They make their possessors good philosophers and scientists. Some eyes can watch things in their movement and see whither they are drifting. Statesmen should have such eyes. There are eyes to which things do not seem real, but to which everything looks like a symbolic picture of an underlying verity, a truth, an idea. Poets are provided with this unrealistic sight. When the eyes of a statesman and a poet are combined, they produce a seer and a prophet. (Excerpt from Dr. Inazo Nitobe's Editorial Jottings)

Where Mothers Are Revered

Time alone can decide the future of the Japanese lady, for the question of womanhood is one involving the whole social life and its web of convention. In the East woman has always been worshipped as the mother, and all those honors which the Christian knight brought in homage to his lady-love, the samurai laid at his mother's feet. It is not that the wife is less adored, but that maternity is holier. Again, our woman loves to serve her husband; for service is the noblest expression of affection, and love rejoices more in giving than in receiving. In the harmony of Eastern society the man consecrates himself to the state, the child to the parent, and the wife to the husband. (Excerpt from Kakuzo Okakura's "The Awakening of Japan.")

A Year Ago Today

Jan. 19, 1942

From Our Own Files

A military agreement was signed yesterday at Berlin among Japan, Germany and Italy concerning the basic principle for guidance of strategy against their common enemy, it was officially announced by the Imperial Headquarters today.

* * *

The destruction of 15 more British aircraft resting at air bases in Singapore as the result of two waves of Japanese Army air attacks on the British island fortress yesterday morning and afternoon was announced in an Imperial Headquarters' communique yesterday.

* * *

With the occupation of an airdrome near Batupahat by Japanese Forces on January 16, all British air bases in the mainland of Malaya have now been placed under the Japanese control, according to Domei.

* * *

The United States delegation to the Pan-American Conference of Foreign Ministers was greatly alarmed as the three nations of Argentina, Chile and Brazil expressed their opposition to the proposal of joint severance of diplomatic relations with Axis nations, it was reported from Buenos Aires.

* * *

An Istanbul message quoting Cairo dispatches reports that the Egyptian Government "in a wholly unwarranted move" has forbidden the Japanese Minister to Egypt, Tadakatsu Suzuki, and other members of the Legation staff to depart from the country.

* * *

Floyd Odlum, chief of the Contract and Distribution Division of the Office of Production Management, at an all-American mayors' conference held in Washington recently warned that the United States will be faced with acute inflation if nothing is done to stop the present upward trend of prices, it was reported from Lisbon.

U.S., CHUNGKING VAINLY SEEK SUBSTITUTE FOR BURMA ROUTE

American Plan of Using China as Working Base to Attack Japan Is Considered Highly Doubtful

(From the Toa)

Part II

When special envoy Willkie visited Chungking in October and asked what the public thought of American aid, he was given the following reply.

(1) Since the existing American forces in Chungking are far from adequate to work with the Chungking forces, immediate replenishment is urgent.

(2) The United States must work for the regaining of lost territories.

(3) The China front must be given equal importance as the European front.

(4) Chungking entered this war at its very outset. It will not retreat until it has accomplished some results. The United States must give this fact full consideration.

(5) When the war is over, she must be given equal profits, without the slightest distinction as to race or color.

To the above, Willkie gave a statement which read in part: "I have visited thirteen nations since leaving the United States, and have stopped and talked with high officials of each country to study their problems from all angles. Their sole expressed desires are—Victory for the Allies; immediate commencement of an offensive; and freedom and independence after the war. Yet, after the war, these people are highly suspicious as to the freedom and independence that the leading democratic nations will endow. On this trip, I have become firmly convinced that defense alone will not win this war, and that an offensive must be started on all fronts immediately. The United States has promised to supply all allied nations with weapons, but since some of them have yet to see this promise fulfilled they believe that the United States' claims on her productive power have been overestimated. I believe that the United States should supply Chungking on an equal basis as to the Soviet Union."

Since the tremendous losses suffered by the enemy has greatly affected the China front, Willkie's return to the United States will no doubt lead to some measures to overcome this loss. Measures taken by the United States to aid Chungking in the past are:

(1) Strengthening of the American air forces in China.

(2) Financial and scientific aid to develop interior China, and the developing of the Northwest route.

(3) Attempt to placate the Indians and the development of the India-China route.

British aid to Chungking may be stated thus:

(1) Opening up of the air route from India to Chungking.

(2) Reorganization of the British forces in India to attempt the recovery of Burma with the aid of Chungking forces.

(3) Opening up of the Central-India route to replace the Burma route.

Yankee Enthusiasm

It has been already pointed out that the first batch of American pilots were sent when Major-General Clagget, Roosevelt's special envoy, came to such an agreement with Chiang Kai-shek. Some two hundred airmen went, with the best of treatment expected. Scarcely dreaming that actual warfare was about to break out, they left with all the Yankee enthusiasm of enjoying some thrills. No sooner had they arrived, war broke out, and they were confronted with the powerful Japanese Air Force.

When the American volunteers first arrived, Chungking had hardly any air force to speak of. They received, therefore, a royal welcome. Much was expected from them, but at the very outset, they were practically annihilated. Their resultant fate can be seen from a report given by a captive, Captain Louis S. Bishop. "At the outset there were some 250 of us. When I was shot down near the French Indo-China border, there remained 50 pilots and 100 ground crewmen. Only 45 planes (Curtis P-40 type) remained, and without renewed assistance nothing can be done."

Negotiations were concluded with Washington to make these volunteers the skeleton of Chungking's air force. General Chenault was officially made General in the Chungking air force and head of the Aerial General-Staff. He was also made a member of the Chungking Defense Board. With Lieutenant-General Stillwell, the two formed an important nucleus in the Chungking National Army Headquarters. Chungking, no doubt, forced these men up in order to receive greater assistance from the United States. The United States, on the other hand, consented to the official recognition of the volunteers into the Chungking air force, and had the high officers included in the Chungking Army to relieve the dissatisfaction expressed in the United States regarding the degree of assistance. Actually, the above resulted in no positive alteration of the existing conditions.

However, it cannot be denied that the United States attempted in every way to increase their air strength in China. Bases were established in Fukien, Kiangsi and Chekiang.

Colonel Nakao Yahagi, Chief of the Army Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters, stated that, "since June, within four months, our army, in spite of bad weather and condition, raided Fukien, Kiangsi and Chekiang and bombed all important air bases. Attempts at retaliation were nipped, and enemy planes fled to hinterland bases. Replenished American planes are attempting guerrilla warfare, but our planes are continuously stopping them. Some 50 planes were shot down. It is true that a small amount of American planes are entering every month through the Africa Near East-Indian route."

Actual conditions are thus verified. We can note that in spite of all handicaps some reinforcement by air is going on, though very slow and rather negligible.

New Route Considered

The Central-India Route, in spite of its unforeseen handicaps and difficulties, is being seriously considered. Presently, about 100 tons of war materials are being carried via this route. Roosevelt stated some six months ago that this route will carry more tonnage than the 4,500 trucks that once carried war materials over the Burma route. This dream has yet to materialize, for this air-line presently is fit to carry men only. Importing gasoline, machine-tools and armoured machines through this route is an impossibility. Chungking must absolutely find a route to replace the lost Burma route in the shortest possible time. They are pouring all their energies to develop this Central-India route and the Northwest passage. The India route is considered the best possible substitute, and all-out efforts are being centered by Chungking on its development. Although Chungking exclaims confidently that this route will materialize, its possibility has yet to be shown.

The two lines compose this so-called Central-India route. The first runs from Chungking to East India, Assam. The other route divides near the southern border, entering Tibet from where the state of Bengal is reached. The two lines connect with the Indian Railway line at Darjiling.

The Tibet-Bengal route, with the mighty Himalayas lying lengthwise across it, presents an almost unsurmountable handicap. At its lowest point it is 5,000 feet above sea level. With the hostile Tibetan Government also to be considered, it is highly improbable that this route will ever go further than being merely a "paper plan."

Chungking is pinning its highest hopes on the Chungking-Assam route. Some 400,000 coolies are slaving under a whip to construct this passage. Work was first started several years ago but even today it is far from completion. Still, this route does not place as great an obstacle as the Tibet-Bengal route, and its completion in some form can be expected. This route runs approximately 400 miles north of the already taken Burma route. In the event this route is completed it is highly doubtful whether it can escape the same fate as that which befell the Burma route.

The combined Anglo-Chungking forces who have realized this possibility are frantically attempting the re-capture of the Burma route. They are now placing greater emphasis here. Willkie, upon arriving at Chungking, found leaders emphasizing this point most strongly.

On October 27, 1942, the leaders of both Britain and Chungking met at New Delhi to discuss this point, and it is said that an agreement was reached as to their respective duties. According to their plans, Chiang Kai-shek, who is scheduled to receive 500 planes from the United States, is to re-vamp his scattered army and attempt a new campaign in recovering the Burma route with the aid of the British moving up from India.

Northwest Route

The impossibilities of the Centra-India Route, and the gloomy atmosphere surrounding the attempt to recapture the Burma road, resulted in Chungking's desperate campaign to open up the Northwest passage. This reflects directly on Chiang Kai-shek's own opinion, that aid from Britain and the United States will become even more unreliable. From sheer necessity he must find other means to continue his anti-Japanese warfare.

Since June, 1939, when the Soviet-China agreement was reached, some 800 to 1,000 tons of war materials were entering Chungking every month through this so-called, "Silk Road." However, with the beginning of the German-Soviet clash, the amount immediately dropped from 60 to 80 tons a month, until finally there became practically no movements worth mentioning. The 6,000 trucks that were once used on the Northwest Route have been reduced to half the number. Primitive methods now employed to carry what little that can be obtained are pitiful. Still, with all other routes closed, this is the only route left. A tediously slow and difficult method of manual power is the only means left for Chiang Kai-shek. The economic head of Chungking, after inspecting this route, returned to Chungking and stated: "Today, the only route left to Chungking is the Northwest Route. Here, it need not fear Japanese submarines or bombers. All efforts must be exerted to enlarge and complete the route."

According to reports from a reliable source, Chungking has started work on this route. However, here, it must first of all adjust her relationships with the Chinese Communists and Islam troops which reign supreme. Complicated political barriers obstruct Chungking's way, and they must be removed before amiable relationship can be reached. Five thousand kilometers of rough land lie ahead, and the obstacles are so numerous that they cannot possibly be overcome.

The Central Asia Route may also be mentioned as a possible channel over which to sneak in American materials. Geographically, its disadvantages are greater than all the other routes. Its possible materialization is almost nil, but the rest are also impractical, the enemies are driven even to put hopes on this extremely hopeless project. Even if all the countless difficulties were overcome, the distance would not allow such an undertaking. Gasoline necessary to move trucks over this route will prove too great.

From the above, we can conclude that Chungking will be able to receive a limited supply of airplanes and especially small goods through the air, but as far as armored tanks, guns, gasoline, ammunitions, and artillery are concerned, there is no method possible.

This problem of developing the Northwest Region is entirely different from that of the Northwest route. Here, it must give political consideration to the movements of the Chinese Communist and Islam regimes.

It seems that preliminary negotiations to develop this last foothold of Chungking have progressed rather smoothly. Whether it will remain so when actual work towards its development begins this year is highly doubtful. Natural, political, and racial barriers present fundamental differences. Not even the greatest of optimists can emphatically declare that this last foothold, a land of mystery, can be turned into a land where self-sufficiency will reign, and from where Chungking can exert further efforts to carry on resistance against Japan. Nay, it is more proper to view this land as Chungking's last hideout to where, day by day, it is steadily being pushed back.

The enemies plan to fuse into one, and with China as their working base, to endeavor an offensive against Japan is indeed ambitious. However, close examination given thus far shows that in each case actual conditions reveal the very opposite trend to be true, and that the Second Front in China will probably end in failure.

(END)

In the Periodicals

The Fujin Asahi; a weekly, Vol. 20, No. 2 dated January 20, 1943 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Asahi Shimbun, Osaka. Price 15 sen. Feature articles: Two Exponents of Bunraku Doll Manipulators, Distinguished Services of Naval Parachutists' Units, and Young Naval Air Heroes and Mothers.

Toyo Keizai Shimpo, No. 2,055 dated January 16, 1943 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Toyo Keizai Shimposha, Tokyo. Price 35 sen. Leading articles: To Understand Meaning of Decisive Battle, Results of Amalgamation of Banks, and Construction of Greater East Asia and Racial Works.

Gendai, Vol. 24, No. 1, January, 1943 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Dai Nippon Yubenkai Kodan-sha, Tokyo. Price 80 sen. Leading articles: Fight to Annihilate Anglo-American Thought, Spirit Quickening in Greater East Asia, Total War Education Structure, Drive of Production Fight in Greater East Asia, Wartime Production Expansion and Transportation, History of Modern Sea Battles, and Classics and Study.

Bungei Shunju, Vol. 21, No. 1, January, 1943 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Bungei Shunjusha, Tokyo. Price 50 sen. Leading articles: Highlights of a Round-table Conference on the Power to Complete the War, Wang Ching-wei, and Theory of Dissolution of Educational Organ in Rural Districts.

Fruits of Wisdom

With sorrow comes experience, and that cruel knowledge of life which teaches us to guard against our hopes.—E. Gaborieau.

* * *

There appears to exist a greater desire to live long than to live well! Measure by man's desires, he cannot live long enough; measure by his good deeds, and he has not lived long enough; measure by his evil deeds, and he has lived too long.—Zimmermann.

* * *

As Plato entertained some friends in a room where there was a couch richly ornamented, Diogenes came in very dirty, as usual, and getting upon the couch, and trampling on it, said: "I trample upon the pride of Plato." Plato mildly answered: "But with greater pride, Diogenes!" —Erasmus.

EAST ASIA WAR CLOSELY LINKED TO OPERATIONS IN NORTH AFRICA

Victory in Africa Will Further Strengthen Ties Among Japan, Germany and Italy

By SHUNOSUKE KASHIMA
(From the Shukan Asahi)

The fighting now raging in North Africa for Tripolitania and Tunisia following the Anglo-American invasion of the French territories of Morocco and Algeria will have a decided effect on the developments in this second year of the War of Greater East Asia. In this global war, the fighting in one theater affects that on another, and so the operations in North Africa can be said to be closely interlinked with those in the Aleutians, the Solomons and Burma.

Ever since war broke out in Europe, our enemies focused much attention upon North Africa as an important base for a counter-offensive against the Axis. After America's entry into the war, she dispatched tens of thousands of troops to British West Africa, Liberia, the British Gold Coast, French Equatorial Africa, Belgian Congo, and South Africa.

They sought to get control of Africa's land and air routes for this would enable them to send further aid to the Soviet Union, Chungking, and India with less danger from the Axis submarines which infested the Indian Ocean. In order to secure these African communication routes permanently, America dispatched not only troops, but a great number of Government officials and technicians.

She established a powerful air base in the former Italian territory of Eritrea on the Red Sea coast, and built many repair and assembly plants for planes and tanks to be used on the North fronts. The port of Massawa became the most important American base. For Britain, the loss of Singapore left only Capetown and Durban in South Africa.

Illegal Attacks

French Dakar and Madagascar, under the administration of the Vichy Government, were the obstacles to Great Britain and America's ambitions in Africa. And so the British illegally invaded Madagascar during the early part of May, on the pretext that the Axis Forces were using it as a base of operations. Carrying out a surprise landing, British troops overcame French resistance and occupied the naval base at Diego Suarez. They expanded their operations in the early part of September to take over all of the island's important positions. Recently, British troops also invaded the French island of Reunion 420 miles east of Madagascar.

The British and American procedure of grabbing neutral territory followed a set pattern of imperialism. In the case of Dakar, too, which lies on the West African coast and which is the closest point to the American continent across the Atlantic, our enemies violated French neutrality.

Reports from North Africa indicated that the British and Americans were steadily strengthening their forces for some time, and that these reinforcemenst included planes, artillery and mechanized units. Suddenly on November 17, the American forces with the aid of the British navy and British troops set out against neutral French territory in North Africa from Gibraltar, and started landing operations along the Algerian coast at Algiers and Oran. Simultaneously with the operations against Algeria, they carried out landings against Morocco on the Atlantic coast and the French naval base at Casablanca.

Severed Relations With U.S.

Vichy looked with displeasure on the outright violation of her neutral rights. Marshal Petain called upon the French in North Africa to continue their resistance against the invaders, and divested Admiral Darlan and General Giraud of their authorities. Vichy also severed its relations with the United States. In order to defend the European continent, German troops hastened into unoccupied France, and the Italians rushed to defend Nice and Corsica.

From Algeria, the American forces began to advance eastward into Tunisia, while the British First Army under General Anderson, began to march along the coastal road against the naval base at Bizerta, with the support of the British Navy off the Mediterranean coast. To meet the enemy advance, our allies sent a considerable number of mechanized detachments including heavy and light tank units, by the way of the port of Gabes on the southeastern coast of Tunisia. The battle for Tunisia is now drawing the attention of the world, and the latest reports indicate that the initial advantages which our enemies gained by their attack on neutral territory have been for the most part offset already.

On the Libyan battlefront, hundreds of miles to the east, our allies under Marshal Erwin Rommel carried out a strategic withdrawal in order to shorten their fighting lines against a numerically superior enemy force. They have withdrawn from Tobruk and Benghazi, and Rommel is now busy preparing new defense positions.

Seesaw Battle

The battle for North Africa has been a series of advances and withdrawals back and forth across the Western Desert ever since the outbreak of the war in Europe. However, on June 21, last summer, our allies under Generals Rommel and Bastico took Tobruk and advanced to the British El Alamein defense positions, only 65 miles from the enemy naval base at Alexandria in the incredibly short period of 10 days. The lightning Axis advance brought the British control of the Eastern Mediterranean and the Red Sea, the Near East and the Middle East under direct threat.

It was then that Churchill's Cabinet sent the British Middle East Army to the aid of the badly battered Eighth Army, while the American forces in the Middle East also helped to stop the Axis advance. In desert warfare, the problem of maintaining the supply and communication lines is of the greatest importance, and this problem becomes increasingly difficult as the advance carries the Army on the offensive further and further from its base. Over these lines must come precious food and water, troop reinforcements, armaments, and war materials.

There were many reasons why Great Britain and the United States chose to invade neutral French territory in North Africa at this time. They saw that they could not hit at our allies directly, but they believed they could carry out operations against the French with comparative ease, because with Eritrea and Somaliland in East Africa under their control, they knew that our allies in Libya and Egypt could not meet the new diversion with the forces they had in North Africa. Their experience in Madagascar also induced them to try their hand, this time against Morocco and Algeria.

German troops were still busy on the Eastern Front, but with the coming of winter, they would be free to reinforce the German African army. They realized they must strike now, or lose the opportunity altogether.

There were political reasons involved also, as well as those concerning military strategy. American military commentators, including Max Warner, have pointed out in the past that the weakness of the Axis lies in North Africa. According to them, Atlantic sea lanes could be made secure with the cooperation of the British and American navies. The possibility of success in the Mediterranean and North Africa was likely. They added that powerful air bases on the Mediterranean coast would greatly facilitate these operations and Italy could be dealt a serious blow. Then it would be possible, they said, to incite the peoples in the Balkans, Portugal and Spain to create a second front on the continent. Of course, these were paper plans, but in them we can see the importance of the fighting in North Africa.

Should our allies, however, complete the occupation of West and North Africa, our enemies would not only be losing the only base for a counter-offensive against the European continent, but the Mediterranean would become a veritable Axis lake. Our enemies would be deprived of the Suez and they would thus be cut off from the Soviet Union.

On the other hand, our ties with our allies, Germany and Italy, would be made even more solid than they are today.

Here in the Pacific, the persistence with which the United States attempts to counter-attack in the south, despite her humiliating series of expensive defeats in the Battle of the Coral Sea, in the Battle of the South Pacific, and the three naval battles of the Solomons, shows how much importance our enemies place in the New Guinea, Solomons area. This is not surprising for America has already lost every one of her bases in East Asia to the Imperial Japanese Forces. For her, the communication lines to Australia and New Zealand are of the greatest strategic importance, so much so, that she is willing to undergo the terrific sacrifices she has already made in maintaining them.

There is no doubt that the developments in the second year of the War of Greater East Asia depend much on the outcome of the fighting now raging both in North Africa and the South Pacific area.